FBIS DAILY REPORT

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RESUMPTION OF ARMS TALKS IN GENEVA ASSESSED

Soltan Commentary

LD171812 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] The Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe have resumed in Geneva. Here is a commentary by Yuriy Soltan:

The talks are entering a decisive phase, in which the time factor becomes increasingly important. Now every week, every day, lost for reaching an agreement will increase the nuclear danger in Europe and not only in Europe, for that matter.

According to plan, the United States is to begin deploying its new first-strike nuclear missiles in West European countries as of December. If it does move towards dramatically upsetting the military parity in Europe, a chain reaction will be inevitable. The Soviet Union and its Warsaw Treaty allies will have to respond accordingly and, as the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov has warned, the countermeasures will be effective. But the Soviet Union doesn't want this. Its goal was and remains the same: to rid Europe of all nuclear weapons.

As for medium-range nuclear vehicles, that is, missile and aircraft capable of delivering powerful nuclear warheads over a distance of over 1,000 kilometers, the Soviet Union has tabled a clear-cut plan for their radical reduction. At present the Soviet Union and NATO have about 1,000 units of these weapons in Europe each. The Soviet Union proposes reducing them to 300 on each side, so that the Soviet Union and NATO will have equal numbers of missiles, aircraft and nuclear warheads.

Given NATO's consent, this country is prepared to continue reducing all these components on the same basis of equality and equal security. Everybody is now waiting for the American reply. The statements made so far by the chief American negotiator, Paul Nitze, inspire no optimism. He prefers to pass over the Soviet proposals and says that the United States is going to insist on its so-called interim plan. Under this plan, the Soviet Union is to destroy most of its missiles, while the United States is to add a certain number of Pershing-II and cruise missiles to NATO's existing nuclear potential. (?There have been hints) that the United States wants somehow to attach the S iet proposal for a parity in nuclear warheads to the interim plan. But it's clear that the interim plan, no matter how streamlined, is incompatible with the proposals aimed at bringing about a fair agreement. All talk in Washington that on this basis the United States may claim success at the talks is nothing but deception of public opinion.

There are still opportunities to end the talks successfully. The Soviet Union has covered its half of the road. Now the United States should go its half, if an agreement is to be reached to solve the problem that would be in the interests of the Soviet Union and the United States and of all other countries.

Opposition to U.S. Stand

LD172252 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] The Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe reopened today. Our correspondent Vsevolod Shishkovskiy reports from Geneva:

Commenting on the resumption of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue, the progressive press of the West European countries is stressing that the Soviet Union has done everything necessary for working out a solution which meets the principles of equality and identical security.

This was convincingly stated in the recent replies of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, to the questions of the representatives of numerous public organizations of Finland. It is noted in many commentaries that if the attitude of the Soviet delegation at the Geneva talks has always been distinguished by constructiveness and the desire to reach honorable and equal agreement, then the U.S. side has openly caused the dialogue to be deadlocked, foisting unilateral arms reductions on the Soviet Union.

Washington's policy is being met by the condemnation of wide circles of the progressive world public, as shown by the large-scale spring peace marches which have started in many countries. During these mass demonstrations, people of various political views have highly appraised the socialist countries' new peace initiatives. And this was how the world greeted the latest Soviet proposal, directed at a radical reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe and maintaining approximate equality between the USSR and NATO, both in medium-range nuclear weapons carriers and in the number of warheads on them. All the more since it is proposed to establish this equality at a substantially lower level than now and the Soviet Union would have a substantially lower quantity of both medium-range missiles and warheads in the European zone than prior to 1976.

It is no accident that the progressive world public sees in this far-reaching Soviet proposal the touchstone of the genuine goals and intentions of the United States and NATO and their readiness for specific steps to limit nuclear weapons in Europe.

GEN ROGERS' REMARKS ON NUCLEAR ARMS, NATO SCORED

Kondrashov in IZVESTIYA

PM161623 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 May 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Stanislav Kondrashov's "Political Observers' Opinion": "Propaganda and Policy"]

[Text] U.S. General Bernard Rogers, supreme commander, NATO Allied Armed Forces, Europe, can in no way be described as the classic type of silent soldier. The general speaks readily, he speaks nonstop, forcing people to remember that his academic background includes not only the West Point military academy but also 3 years at Oxford University. He distributes his interviews so often and so generously that in all NATO countries they have been covered -- and repeatedly at that -- by all relatively important bourgeois publications.

Bernard Rogers, just like his predecessor, Alexander Haig, plays a triple role -- a simple general, although a four-star one; a diplomat-general in relations with presidents, premiers, and ministers; and a propagandist-general in the pages of the press and on television screens. In military terminology, he is forward-based propaganda device, deployed by the Pentagon in the European theater. He has been set in motion to preach the gospel according to Ronald Reagan (in other words the gospel of the arms race), to muffle as much as possible the voice of doubters, and to keep the West Europeans in daily and nightly fear of "the Soviet threat."

To listen to the general, the increased expenditure on conventional weapons that he is demanding would cost the average European all in all "a couple of good meals a year."

In his view conventional weapons do not in any way stand in the way of nuclear weapons: "We must retain a nuclear first strike capability and never (!) give it up." He threatens the client peoples with the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Western Europe if they refuse the new U.S. missiles. On the other hand, he consoles them with the determination of the United States to meet its "defense functions" to the end and cites as material proof of this determination the fact that a nuclear bunder is being built for him, Bernard Rogers, 50 km from Brussels. He, Bernard Rogers, is ready to share the West Europeans' fate, hiding from it inside a bunker.

These are some of the revelations and propaganda deliberation of NATO's supreme commander. He -- together with his president and defense secretary -- is mainly concerned with U.S. missiles for West Europe. And in this matter, which is most important for him, he feels above all else a lack of contact with his audience. This, in Rogers' view, is where the fiercest battle is already being fought with the Russians -- the propaganda battle. And, as he said in a recent interview with the Italian newspaper GIORNALE NUOVO, "in this sphere there is an alarming imbalance" to the advantage of the Russians, who are making the West Europeans captives of their propaganda.

How can this be answered? The general, who is accustomed to propaganda, still somewhat exaggerates its significance. Is it really a matter of propaganda? Rogers must have learned from his Atlantic experience that propaganda cannot replace policy. Propaganda can be worse or better than policy, but it cannot be that much better to cover all the cracks, let alone all the gaping holes, in a bad policy. To propagandize unworthy and hypocritical policies is the same as making the best of a bad deal.

Rogers says in the above-mentioned interview: "I consider that, leaving aside pro-Soviet circles and professional demonstrators, it is necessary to convince the reasonable and sober-minded section of the public that is perfectly sincerely concerned with the fate of peace that the Soviet Union will not conduct serious talks in Geneva until such time as we have deployed our missiles so as to conduct these talks from a position of strength."

This is nothing but an example of bad propaganda, precisely reflecting a bad policy. Emerging from this brief statement, just like from a Russian doll, are all the figurines of Reagan's strategy, right down to the start point -- position of strength. Nothing can be achieved until this position has been achieved. And this means a year and a half of talks is nothing but a blind. And the very agreement to hold talks is nothing but a blind (let us recall that it took almost an entire year, the first year of the Reagan administration, for the West European and U.S. public to drag this agreement out of the bellicose U.S. President). And the "zero option" is nothing but a blind. And so is the present "interim," option, because the main thing is to deploy the missiles. And then, with the Pershing-II, this first strike weapon, to undertake the struggle for peace....

And still Rogers claims that it is the Soviet Union that is not conducting "serious talks" in Geneva. These words could be left on the NATO supreme commanders' conscience. But are they true? Something that is, to put it mildly, untrue cannot be left as a matter of conscience. We are again face to face with an example of bad propaganda -- bad because it disregards truth and keeps silent about inconvenient and disagreeable facts.

Let us mention just one of them, but what a major one it is! In accordance with the latest Soviet proposals the medium-range nuclear facilities of the USSR and NATO should be precisely equalized in terms of numbers of missiles, aircraft, and warheads. As a result of this the number of medium-range missiles and their warheads in the European part of the Soviet Union would be significantly lower than prior to 1976, when we still did not have the SS-20 missiles. Meanwhile, the 1979 NATO decision to "invite" almost 600 U.S. missiles to Western Europe was motivated by the increase in the numbers of Soviet missiles. The Soviet proposals clearly and convincingly deprive the NATO decision on "arms upgrading" of its fundamental principle. But this most important fact is bypassed in silence by the propagandist-general, just as it is, incidentally, by virtually the entire Western press.

People keep silent when they have no arguments and no desire to change their position, a position that is untenable against logic and clear reason. They prefer to keep silent about, or brush aside, the French and British nuclear forces in determining the overall nuclear balance between NATO and the USSR in Europe. Meanwhile, these two NATO states hold one-fourth of NATO's nuclear forces in Europe. They are being updated -- it is proposed to arm British submarines with the U.S. Trident-2 missiles. Each one of these submarines could hit simultaneously 100 targets on USSR territory. They propose that the Soviet Union shut its eyes to this not-so-distant prospect.

Once again the propagandist-general and his fellow-thinkers in and out of uniform refuse to see the facts. It is only these facts that explain the "imbalance" in the West Europeans' minds, an imbalance that so alarms them because the West Europeans place peace above missiles and prefer truth to disinformation.

Further IZVESTIYA Report

PM121248 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 May 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Report from roundup of international news prepared by M. Zubko: "NATO: Rogers Issues Threats"]

[Text] American General B. Rogers, supreme commander in chief, NATO Allied Armed Forces, Europe, has issued new militarist calls. In an interview in the Italian newspaper GIORNALE NUOVO he once again demanded that the North Atlantic bloc member countries build up their arms and rained down slander upon the antiwar movements struggling against the plans to turn West European countries into launch sites for new American nuclear missiles.

The representative of the NATO Command argued for the deployment of cruise and Pershing-II missiles at the end of 1983, calling this "extremely important." Only after their deployment, he pointed out, will the West be able to "act from a position of strength," including at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. At the same time he was forced to admit the "unpopularity" of the NATO military's plans in West Europe and complained that the continent's inhabitants are concerned at the prospect of deployment of new American missiles. "It is extremely hard to convince the public of the need to make the necessary sacrifices," B. Rogers said. Only the "united and stable" governments in Britain and the United States are capable of ensuring the fulfillment of NATO's military programs, he pointed out, thereby urging the governments of the other countries belonging to the North Atlantic bloc to follow the example of London and Washington in building up arms.

In the interview the American general once again demanded a 4-percent increase in real terms in the NATO countries' military budgets, which is higher than the decisions previously adopted by the bloc on the growth rate for spending on these needs.

The holding in Italy of this interview full of militarist calls is explained primarily by the growing antiwar movement on the Apennine peninsula and the Italians' increasingly active struggle against the plans to deploy American nuclear missiles in their country. It was no coincidence that B. Rogers himself admitted that peace champions are not impressed by assertions that their organizations "depend" on the Soviet Union.

TASS Report

LD161344 Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 16 May 83

["What Is General Rogers Seeking?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 16 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov.

American General Bernard Rogers, supreme allied commander, Europe, recently declared with a drill-sergeant's bluntness in an interview with the Italian newspaper IL GIORNALE NUOVO that propaganda is a "strategic and tactical weapon" in NATO's hands. A few days later Rogers showed how to use this "weapon" in order to whip up tension and work up war psychosis. For precisely this aim is served by his another statement, intended this time for the British FINANCIAL TIMES.

It should be stressed that the NATO supreme commander invented nothing new. He dwelt (which is for the umpteenth time) on the mythical "Soviet military threat" which is hanging, allegedly, over Western Europe. The old, trite plot follows the same pattern: A breakthrough of armed enemy hordes in the central European front, NATO's futile attempts to ensure "long-term defense," and other elements of the same kind from the Pentagon's well-known scenario entitled "The Russians are Coming." And once having thus intimidated the ordinary man in Western Europe, Rogers "calms" him down by assuring that the first defeats will be followed by the day "D plus 1" -- a turning point which will change the developments in NATO's favor...

But what is that day on which General Rogers intends to play the part of "victor"? It turns out that the day, code-named "D plus 1" at the NATO headquarters, is the day of ... making a first nuclear strike against the USSR. The bellicose NATO supreme commander informs readers of the FINANCIAL TIMES that the concrete targets of the strike will be coordinated with Washington and London. As to the damage, he said, what he could disclose is only the power of a warhead designated for a particular urban area. One can only guess what peaceful Soviet city the NATO hawk means. Following the logic, any sober-minded reader may assume that the first nuclear strike will be inevitably followed by a devastating retaliatory strike, its target being any American or Western European city, including London or, say, Brussels, where General Rogers, on the pretext of the non-existing "Soviet threat," is making up his mad plans of "destroying Russia."

The fact that some Pentagon and NATO strategists have since long been nurturing inhuman concepts of the first strike, "limited," "preventive," and other nuclear wars, is well known. It could be disregarded altogether if not for the attempts to justify these concepts, which have become particularly vigorous in the United States and NATO at present, on the eve of the resumption in Geneva of the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe. Is it a mere coincidence? Or are General Rogers and Co. practising inventions about "Moscow's aggressiveness" and seeking to justify in some way their unchecked and extremely dangerous nuclear ambitions, playing a kind of NATO's propaganda prelude" before the Geneva meeting. This way or another, one thing is obvious: At a time when the public in Europe, and not only in Europe, is strongly in favor of concrete steps on limiting nuclear armaments in the continent, everything is being done at the NATO headquarters to justify NATO's movement in the opposite direction.

NETHERLAND'S LUBBERS CITED ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD121206 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] The Hague May 12 TASS -- The Government of the Netherlands, despite Washington's outright pressure, will hardly take this year the decision on deployment in the country's territory of 48 American nuclear cruise missiles. As was stated in an interview to the weekly TIDE by the Prime Minister of the Netherlands Ruud Lubbers, the explanation is that by this moment there will be no "sufficient clarity" at the Soviet-American negotiations on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe. With the outcome of those negotiations the Dutch Government links the final decision on deployment of American missiles in its territory. Meanwhile, Ruud Lubbers expressed doubt as to the need of deploying new missiles at all. The presence of American missiles in the Netherlands, he said, "is not necessary from the military viewpoint."

The head of government also said he was ready to make the very existence of the cabinet dependent on that problem. If Parliament does not approve of the government's course in that issue, he said, it will resign.

Meanwhile, Ruud Lubbers emphasised that preparatory work for deployment of nuclear missiles in the Netherlands would continue and during the year these works "will enter an active stage." What is implied here is a choice of the concrete site for building launch pads for missiles and the beginning of the construction work.

That the government of the country has not so far given the final consent to deployment in the Netherlands of new missiles is attributed to the mounting movement in the Netherlands in protest against deployment of missiles. Among the opponents of nuclear missiles are many public organizations, religious circles, biggest political parties, including the leading force of the opposition -- the Labour Party, the Communist Party, Democrats' 66 and also a considerable part of the parties of the government majority.

SOVIET MBFR DELEGATION ARRIVES IN VIENNA

LD180817 Moscow TASS in English 0759 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Vienna May 18 TASS -- A Soviet delegation arrived here today to attend the regular 30th round of the negotiations on mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe, beginning on May 19. The USSR delegation at the negotiations is headed by Ambassador Valerian Mikhailov.

WARSAW TREATY ANNIVERSARY ARTICLES STRESS PEACE

Tereshchenko on Pact Forces' Role

PM171617 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 May 83 First Edition p 5

[Article by Colonel General M. Tereshchenko, first deputy chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, under the rubric "The Warsaw Pact Is 28 Years Old": "A Reliable Shield of Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] May 1983 is the 38th anniversary of the victory over the dark forces of fascism. The Soviet people, the peoples of fraternal socialist countries, and all progressive mankind have ceremonially marked this historic date on a large scale.

May 1945 became for the peoples of Europe and for all mankind a springtime of great hope that after the victory over fascism they would succeed in switching the points of historical development to the path of peace and cooperation and that the age-old dream of eliminating war and military conflicts from the practice of interstate relations would be fulfilled. But through the fault of imperialism the development of events took another path.

Steadfastly pursuing a Leninist peace strategy and regarding peace as the most important conditon for the further development of all mankind and the successful building of socialism and communism, the Communist Party and the peoples of the USSR and the communist and workers parties and the peoples of the fraternal countries, immediately following the end of World War II engaged in a vigorous struggle to consolidate peace. As early as 1946 the Soviet Government submitted its first postwar disarmament proposals, including a proposal to ban the production and use of atomic energy for military purposes, for examination by the UN General Assembly and Security Council.

However, international reaction headed by the United States tried to reverse history. The United States chose the path of confrontation with the Soviet Union, the path of a military threat toward all mankind. In November 1945 the Pentagon developed a plan for the strategic atom bombing of 20 most important targets in the USSR. In December of the same year the American joint military planning committee ratified a plan for using all the atomic bombs then possessed by the United States in a strike against the Soviet Union's main industrial centers.

In 1949, in conditons of the utmost secrecy, the "dropshot" plan, which envisaged the use of 300 atomic bombs and 20,000 tons of conventional bombs against the USSR and its allies, was developed. And this when the Soviet state, guided by ideas of peace and friendship between the peoples, had unilaterally embarked on a considerable reduction of its armed forces.

Obsessed by the insane idea of destroying socialism and communism, the imperialists launched the cold war against the USSR and other countries which had embarked on the path of building socialism. In April 1949, in violation of UN principles and aims, the aggressive NATO bloc was knocked together. In 1955 the FRG, which had obtained the right to form a 500,000-strong army, became a member of it. American imperialism placed its greatest hopes on the NATO military-political bloc. This bloc does not and never has had anything to do with the goals of defending its members, because no one has threatened them and no one is intending to attack them. It has been aimed from the very outset at implementing a "policy of force," preparing imperialist aggression against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and securing U.S. world domination.

The situation that came about in the mid-fifties impelled the European socialist countries to create as a counterbalance to the NATO bloc their own military and political alliance, which was designed to unite their efforts for collective defense of security and peace. It is appropriate at this point to recall that V.I. Lenin considered collective defense of socialist gains to be the international proletariat's supreme internationalist duty. He warned that peoples who have chosen the path of socialist development "need a close military and economic alliance without fail, because otherwise the capitalists...will crush and smother us one by one."

On 14 May 1955 a treaty of peace, cooperation, and mutual aid between a number of European socialist states was signed in Warsaw, which has gone down in history as the Warsaw Pact.

The Warsaw Pact is a completely defensive organization both in terms of its content and the goals it sets itself. It is a reliable shield of socialist gains. The socialist states' cooperation within the Warsaw Pact framework is directed at maintaining and consolidating peace in Europe and throughout the world. History knows no other military and political alliance with such noble aims and tasks.

The fraternal socialist countries' combat alliance is based on the commonality of their sociopolitical, economic, and ideological principles and aims and the commonality of their interests in the cause of defending socialist gains.

The fraternal countries' communist and workers parties, which possess the leading role in developing and consolidating the socialist social system, also determine the forms of military-political cooperation. They concertedly elaborate measures in the field of collective defense, ensure the high combat readiness of national armed forces and, mobilize the peoples and the armies' personnel to strengthen the defense might of the whole socialist community.

The entire history of the Warsaw Pact's activity is a purposeful and persistent struggle for peace, relaxation of tension, disarmament, and prevention of a new world war. The greatest success of the past decades is that we have succeeded as a result of the socialist countries' coordinated activity in the world arena, as well as the fraternal armies' might, in containing the military threat. Thanks to this, the European peoples have experienced over 30 years of peaceful existence.

The Political Consultative Committee is the supreme organ of the Warsaw Pact. It examines general political problems affecting all Pact members and resolves the most important questions connected with strengthening peace and security. Many decisions by the Political Consultative Committee in recent years have formed the basis of the documents of major international forums and have been reflected in bilateral state documents.

The Soviet Union together with other socialist community countries has consistently acted to ensure that the peoples live and work under peaceful conditions. They have put forward many constructive proposals and concrete peace initiatives, amongst which an important place belongs to the proposal to conclude a treaty with NATO countries on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations, the USSR's commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and many other initiatives.

The Political Declaration adopted in January at the Political Consultative Committee Conference in Prague is convincing evidence of the Warsaw Pact countries' peace-loving aspirations. In this declaration the allied socialist states' top leaders emphasized most forcefully that there is no task today more important for the peoples than maintaining peace and ending the arms race.

The Warsaw Pact states note in the declaration that "they consider it a key task to prevent the development of a new cycle of the nuclear arms race in Europe and to obtain their reduction and limitation. This is important for strengthening security in Europe, positively developing interstate relations on the continent, and improving the whole international situation."

The measures of a political, military, economic, and humanitarian character proposed in the Political Declaration are fully in accordance with the interests of all the peoples. They convincingly demonstrate that socialism and peace are indivisible. The Warsaw Pact states envisage both eliminating the material means of warfare and creating political barriers to the unleashing of war.

The forces of international imperialism adopt the opposite position. The ruling circles in the United States and a number of other NATO countries, having fanned the myth of a "Soviet military threat" and embarked on the path of open confrontation with the Soviet Union and the whole socialist community under the flag of a "crusade" against communism, are continuing to increase military budgets, build up the arms race, create new centers of tension, and intensify the military threat.

The United States is extending its network of military bases near the USSR and the other socialist community countries and is seeking at all costs to begin deploying its new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe as early as 1983. Washington is openly proclaiming increasingly aggressive strategic concepts which acknowledge the "possibility" and "tolerability" of a nuclear war, especially on the European Continent, and is preparing a scenario for a "preemptive" nuclear strike. In short, the chief emphasis, as before, is being placed on preparing for and conducting a nuclear war.

With the aim of deceiving the public, which is opposed to the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the so-called "Rogers plan" -- a concept of waging war in Europe with the use of conventional weapons -- has been set in motion. The argument is that, with the aid of new weaponry, highly accurate types of weapons, and electronic warfare, it is supposedly possible to inflict a decisive defeat on groupings of Warsaw Pact forces and, by means of the threat of using strategic nuclear weapons, impose one's will on the Soviet Union and win the war. The true aim of such schemes is to disrupt the established military and political balance and achieve superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact as a whole.

"... The present U.S. Administration," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said in his answers to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions, "is continuing to proceed along an extremely dangerous path. Questions of war must not be treated so frivolously. All attempts to achieve military superiority over the USSR are in vain. The Soviet Union has never tolerated this and will never prove defenseless when confronted by any threat. Let the people in Washington assimilate this well. It is time to step devising more and more new ways of better unleashing a nuclear war in the hope of winning it. This activity is not simply irresponsible but senseless."

The growing threat of war stemming from reactionary imperialist circles is forcing the Warsaw Pact states to strengthen their defense capability and maintain the joint armed forces troops and naval forces' combat might and combat readiness at the requisite level. The Warsaw Pact's military organs -- the Defense Ministers Committee, the Military Council, the Joint Command and the Joint Armed Forces Staff composed of representatives of all the fraternal armies -- are working fruitfully and harmoniously on the solution of the complex and crucial tasks of strengthening the might of the joint armed forces.

Thanks to the constant concern of the communist and workers parties the Warsaw Pact countries' Joint Armed Forces are at the present time equipped with everything necessary to restrain the imperialist aggressor.

They have available to them modern tanks and artillery, a modern Air Force and air defense facilities, and the fleets have modern submarine and surface ships of various types. They represent a powerful defensive shield. "Our military and political defense alliance plays an important and beneficial role in international affairs and loyally serves the national and international interests of fraternal countries," Marshall of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, has pointed out. "It is a reliable shield of socialist gains and peace on earth!"

The fraternal armies' indestructible force is determined not only by its modern combat equipment and weapons but above all by the high morale and combat qualities of their soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers, ensigns and warrant officers, officers, generals, and admirals. They are raised in a spirit of loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, socialist patriotism and internationalism, and constant readiness to defend the security of the socialist community and peace on earth.

Combined exercises in accordance with joint command plans have a special role to play in the training of the troops and naval forces. These exercises provide genuine schooling for the personnel in field, air, and sea training. It is a real schooling in indissoluble friendship and combat comradeship between the servicemen of the fraternal armies. Over recent years there have been major exercises such as "Shield-79," "Brotherhood in Arms-80," "Soyuz-81," and "Shield-82," and a new combined command and staff exercise of allied armies and navies, "Soyuz-83," will be taking place soon.

Cooperation between the armies' political organs is an important means of strengthening the allied armies' combat might and consolidating friendship and brotherhood in arms between servicemen. It promotes the further enhancement of the fraternal armies' combat capability, the growth of their combat skills and the strengthening of their moral and political unity. While celebrating the Warsaw Pact's 28th anniversary the joint armed forces servicemen are deeply conscious of their great responsibility to defend the working peoples' revolutionary gains and their peoples' creative labor. They keep a vigilant watch over imperialist intrigues and are constantly ready to deal a fitting rebuff to an aggressor and to defend socialist gains, peace, and the peoples' security.

CSSR 'Firm Link' in Alliance

PM132231 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 May 83 First Edition p 3

[Text] Prague, 12 May (TASS) -- The consistent peaceloving policy of the USSR and the other socialist community countries and the peace initiatives proposed by them, including the Prague Political Declaration by Warsaw Pact member states, show a real way out of the present complex international situation, G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, declared at the CPCZ conference in the Western military district. Czechoslovakia, he said, is a firm link in the alliance of Warsaw Pact member states. The CPCZ looks on the concern for raising the defense capability of the country, the fulfillment of international duty within the Warsaw Pact framework and the all-round development and strengthening of cooperation with the armed forces of the USSR and the other socialist countries as an integral part of efforts to implement the 16th party congress decisions aimed at building a developed socialist society.

The policy of the CPCZ and the socialist state is based on the principle of unity between the building and the defense of socialism. The necessity for consistent and unwavering adherence to this principle is manifested by the present development of events in the world, when the international situation has seriously deteriorated through the fault of the adventurous policy of U.S. militarist circles and their NATO allies.

MOSCOW CONFERENCE OF SCIENTISTS FOR DISARMAMENT

Conference Opens 17 May

LD170620 Moscow TASS in English 0613 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 17 TASS -- A nationwide conference of scientists "for ridding mankind of the threat of nuclear war, for disarmament and peace" was opened in Moscow today, attended by some 500 Soviet and 50 foreign scientists.

Academician Anatoliy Aleksandrov, president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, opened the meeting. He noted the great role of scientists in the world peace movement and their enhanced responsibility for the destinies of mankind. The conference will continue for three days.

Focus on Arms Race

LD271844 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 27 TASS -- "Soviet scientists, feeling concern for the destinies of mankind, have come up with the initiative to convene a conference in Moscow on the theme of Soviet scientists in the struggle for peace and for averting nuclear war, which will take place on May 17-19 this year." This announcement has been made by Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, at a press conference in Moscow today. He said that 500 Soviet and about 50 foreign scientists would take part in the proceedings of the conference.

The conference will be devoted to strengthening international security, curbing the arms race and promoting disarmament in the world, primarily in Europe, where huge military potentials of the antagonist military-political groupings are concentrated and where new American medium-range missiles are going to be deployed, Velikhov said.

The scientist continued that mankind was now spending a million dollars a minute on the arms race. About 50,000 nuclear warheads have been stockpiled in the world. "Figuratively speaking, everyone of us is sitting on a keg containing 3.5 tonnes of explosives, and a fuse has already been put in." The threat of an accidental outbreak of nuclear war is also grave, Velikhov noted. The Americans have targeted 300 nuclear warheads at Moscow alone, while just one such warhead will be enough to destroy the city!

Academician Velikhov recalled that the Soviet Union was always advocating disarmament, an end to the arms race and more extensive confidence-building measures. This is illustrated by the Soviet Union's unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The United States, incidentally, has not followed the Soviet Union's example, the scientist stressed.

Academician Velikhov believes that one of the goals of the forthcoming forum of scientists is to draw attention to the danger facing mankind as a consequence of the imperialist policy of the nuclear arms race. A scientific analysis of the biological, medical, ecological and social consequences of nuclear war will feature prominently in the proceedings of the conference, he believes.

The scientist attached much attention to the question of the development of the so-called "defence systems" in the United States. He thinks that hopes for effective protection or defence in nuclear warfare are very dangerous. "Defence complex means just another round of the arms race and the development of new means of annihilation, he said. As a scientist, I can say with certainty that there is no reliable means today to protect the peoples in case of an outbreak of nuclear war.

This was stated in an address of Soviet scientists to all scientists in the world and this opinion is shared by our colleagues, the world's leading authorities, who signed a declaration on averting war. The document points out that science cannot offer the world a realistic protection against the effects of nuclear war."

Academician's Opening Address

LD171943 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 17 May 83

[From the Vremya newscast; opening address by Academician Anatoliy Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, at 17 May conference Moscow on role of scientists in strengthening international security -- recorded; video shows from left to right: Shitikov, Fedoseyev, Ponomarev, Aleksandrov, Murchuk, and others sitting in front row of the presidium]

[Text] Dear comrades: Many years have already passed since the end of World War II, in which our country lost 20 million people. Immediately after World War II ended, the cold war began, in which our previous allies began to consolidate their forces against the Soviet Union. You know that starting in 1947 or 1948, plans were already being formed for an attack, a nuclear attack on our country. This plan was called Drop Shot. It ceased to be secret in 1978. This plan was approved by President Truman. It proposed starting a war against the Soviet Union -- a total war against the Soviet Union, a nuclear war -- in 1957. Fortunately, our scientists created a significantly strong defense for our homeland and we succeeded in avoiding this attack.

The process began of softening tension, establishing proper relations between all countries, and organizing peaceful coexistence. The initiative in this direction has always belonged to our country. That can be said to the honor of our country and of our government. It is well-known that our country has pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Our country has always fulfilled its international pledges. It is clear that an exchange of nuclear strikes by strategic forces still leaves some interval in time, around 30 minutes from the moment a missile is launched until it hits its target. Thirty minutes is not a long time. However, during that time, some steps could be taken that may avert the unleashing of total war, and a total response to the attack that has been launched. However, the deployment of missiles in Western Europe -- missiles that can reach their target in about 5 to 7 minutes -- of course excludes the possibility of taking any sort of decision, any sort of action that might stop the unleashing of war. The only possibility in this event is an automatic response using all available forces against all possible opponents.

I think that if mankind unites in a friendly manner in its actions, if scientists of all countries unite -- and I am convinced that scientists of all countries think that it is impossible to allow nuclear war -- then we will achieve our ends. I think that it is within the power of the peoples of the world to do this. [applause]

Ponomarev Speech

LD171544 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 17 May 83

[Speech by Academician Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at 17 May Moscow conference on the role of scientists in strengthening international security -- recorded]

[Text] Soviet scientists, just as all people of the Soviet Union, all people of good will and reason in the world today, are deeply anxious about the prevailing international situation.

The world is experiencing a crucial historical time. The question of which direction development will proceed is being resolved. The main thing that worries people today was pointed out by Comrade Andropov in his article entitled: The Teaching of Marx and Some Questions of Socialist Construction in the USSR, that is, the need to preserve peace and to prevent a thermonuclear catastrophe. There is nothing more important than this in the international field for our party, for the Soviet state and for all peoples of the planet.

In order to resolve this task which truly belongs to the whole of mankind, it is necessary above all, that the widest possible popular masses should acquire a deep consciousness of the character and extent of the military threat, a clear notion of where it emanates from; all-round mobilization and unification of action by all the peace-loving forces of the planet are necessary. Scientists have an important role in this cause which belongs to the whole nation and which is international. By their knowledge and experience, by their scientific authority, they can and should make a tangible contribution to the cause of saving mankind from nuclear disaster.

It is in this that the humanism of science and its responsibility to peoples now finds its highest manifestation. Science has accomplished a qualitative revolution in the ways of waging war, with all the consequences arising therefrom. Even in the time of bayonet and saber, muskets and cannon balls, warriors in their time brought enormous misery for people. As for war with nuclear missile weaponry, modern tanks and aircraft, is threatens the existence of human civilization itself.

We believe it is the duty of scientists to unceasingly point out the source of the military threat. This task is particularly topical at the present time, since never before have the imperialist instigators of a new war embarked upon such extensive efforts, aimed at distorting the real state of affairs and at shirking responsibility for forcing through armaments, for preparations for war, at blackening the policies of states which struggle for peace.

The truth is that it is precisely the aggressive circles of United States and NATO imperialism who, relying on force of arms, are trying to halt social progress, hoping to gain a dominant influence on overall global development and to stifle the movement for social and national liberation, and even to achieve their dream of the liquidation of the socialist system and send world socialism onto the smoldering ruins of history. The leaders of the U.S. Administration speak openly about this.

Creation of the material apparatus of war goes hand in hand in the imperialist world with the staging of a campaign of ideological brainwashing of the broad masses. At center of this campaign is the propagation of the slanderous myth about a Soviet military threat and the launching of an anticommunist and anti-Soviet crusade.

The United States makes frenzied efforts to break the military parity that has come about, to achieve superiority over the USSR and the socialist countries. They are trying to justify the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe by references to the alleged increase in Soviet missile might. The untenability of these references is particularly clearly seen in light of the proposal by Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the implementation of which would mean that the USSR and NATO would have equal, but much smaller numbers than now, of missiles, aircraft and warheads. We resolutely oppose the arms race. We are for commencing, naturally on the basis of reciprocity, a real and radical disarmament right up to and including universal and full disarmament.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government, our diplomats and public organizations are waging a real battle for peace, a battle of historic significance for all mankind.

The speech by Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the Central Committee, including his recent replies to questions by representatives of Finland's public organizations, setting out the USSR's proposals in a unified package, contain a program for saving mankind from an atomic war. Soviet scientists are profoundly faithful to the cause of peace. They know that the party and the Soviet state will never make use of the fruit of their labors to the detriment of the cause of peace and the peoples' interests. The USSR Academy of Sciences and our deeply esteemed President Anatoliy Petrovich Aleksandrov are in the foremost ranks of defenders of peace, striving for this: That the atom is used solely for peaceful purposes. Soviet scientists take an active part in the Soviet and international public movement to avert war and to curb the arms race.

May the profound concern of scientists for the fate of humanity find an outlet in ever new and active statements to help the peoples' resolute struggle for lasting peace, for the preservation of life on earth: I believe that this noble aim will be well served by the present All-Union Conference of Scientists for Freeing Humanity From the Threat of Nuclear War, for Disarmament and Peace."

Velikhov on 'Threat to Life'

LD171322 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 17 TASS -- "Yuriy Andropov proposed in his latest statements that Soviet and American scientists meet in order to discuss questions of limiting strategic armaments and, specifically, possible consequences of the development of a large-scale anti-missile defence system. Soviet scientists declare their support for the proposal and express readiness to meet their American colleagues to discuss vital questions of our time," Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Soviet Sciences, has declared. He made a report at a conference of Soviet scientists dealing with problems of nuclear disarmament in the world.

Speaking about the threat posed to life on earth by nuclear weapons, he said: "Mankind should realise the peculiarity of the weapon of mass annihilation as a special weapon, a weapon of suicide, rather than a more effective means of warfare. All peoples and countries should unite and resolve jointly this problem, the problem of categorical renunciation of weapons of this kind." In the opinion of Velikhov, scientists should help people learn more about possible consequences of nuclear war.

Noting that it is impossible to give a completely authentic picture of consequences of an all-out nuclear exchange, the scientists offered some data. "A megaton-range warhead," he said, "is capable of destroying a modern city with its population -- it is 50 times as powerful as the bombs dropped on Nagasaki and Hiroshima... One hundred warheads may inflict catastrophic damage to a major modern nation -- and only one modern strategic submarine of the Ohio class is armed with 240 warheads... One should also take into account radioactive contamination of soil, water resources and the atmosphere. Radioactive fallouts will be responsible for the death of multitudes of people after war."

Academician Velikhov recalled that the U.N. secretary-general pointed out in 1980 that total demoralisation of the survivors is likely as a result of nuclear conflict, which may bring about uncontrolled anti-social behaviour, aggressiveness and apathy.

The nuclear arsenals, accumulated in just forty years after the beginning of the development of nuclear weapons, contain more than 50,000 nuclear warheads, the scientist said. "To use a figure of speech, each one of us is sitting on a barrel with 3.5 tons of dynamite," Yevgeniy Velikhov said.

"This energy is enough to launch into space each inhabitant of the earth. The detonator has been attached, and the fuse is 20-30 minutes long. Besides, effective steps are being made to reduce the length of the fuse to 5-6 minutes."

The academician recalled the more than thirty-year-long history of efforts to reverse the nuclear arms race undertaken by the USSR, other socialist countries and a number of public organisations, movements and groups of scientists and other public forces world wide. Imperialism, however, he pointed out, continues to perfect and develop nuclear weapons, thus imposing on the world the race of these ghastly armaments.

Akhromeyev on U.S. Policy

LD172016 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 17 TASS -- "The military doctrine of the United States in the post-war years had an anti-Soviet direction. Its aim was to attain military superiority and on this basis to dictate its will to the USSR and the socialist world as a whole," said Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev. He made a speech at the all-union conference of scientists on problems of peace, which began here today.

Sergey Akhromeyev said that the U.S. Administration and the Pentagon were making plans of unleashing war with a view of inflicting defeat on the Soviet Union and liquidating socialism as a social system. The present U.S. Administration conducts this doctrine most openly.

The Soviet military doctrine is a contrast to the U.S. military doctrine, said the marshal. The political content of the Soviet military doctrine stems from the socialist social system, from the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, from the fundamental interests of the Soviet people: to live and work for the good of homeland and mankind in conditions of peace.

"This, in the final account, determines the defensive direction of all military theory and practical activities of our state. Predatory wars, hatred, nationalist prejudices, the feeling of superiority are alien to the Soviet Union. We are not going to attack any state, including the United States. When attempts are made to ascribe to our doctrine some perfidious designs of preparation for the "first strike" at the United States -- this is deception of the world public," the speaker said.

Sergey Akhromeyev emphasized: "The Soviet military doctrine has the aim to see to it that things should not go as far as the first or the second strike, that there should be no nuclear war at all. Our approach to these issues was formulated by the Soviet leaders in the following way: The defence potential of the Soviet Union should be sufficient so that nobody should risk to disrupt our peaceful life. Our course is not aimed at attaining superiority in armaments, it is aimed at reducing armaments, at lessening military confrontation -- this is our policy, this is our doctrine."

Speaking of the unilateral obligation of the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the marshal said: "We have undertaken such an obligation and have called upon other states to follow suit. NATO states asserted that the Soviet Union had advantage in conventional weapons. Then the USSR proposed that the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty states should sign a treaty on non-use of military force at all. We have not received an answer to that proposal either.

"Much has been said here about the American Administration's conception of a limited nuclear war," said Sergey Akhromeyev. "As a military specialist, I can say that such a war is impossible. If it does break out, that will be a total war, with all the stemming consequences."

Nuclear War Consequences

LD171732 Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 17 TASS -- "In case of a total thermo-nuclear catastrophe the death of a third of mankind can be expected only owing to direct effects of having been hit by nuclear weapons, and the aggregate number of victims might reach more than 2,000 million people," said President of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR Academician Nikolay Blokhin. He made a speech at a conference of Soviet scientists for nuclear disarmament and peace, which opened here today.

The medical scientist pointed to remote consequences of a global nuclear war. He noted that the number of fatal malignant tumours in surviving people might be 1,200 million cases.

The consequences of a nuclear war, pernicious to mankind, are linked not only with direct impact of affecting factors on people but also with the appearance on some territories, and possibly on the planet as a whole, of conditions unfavourable to life. There might be, for instance, changes in the chemical composition and physical properties of the atmosphere, hydrosphere, lithosphere, flora and fauna, thermosphere, electro and magnetosphere of the earth.

The discovery of nuclear energy enriched medicine with new methods of diagnostics and treatment, said Blokhin, but the danger of the use of that great discovery of science for destroying people, once tested in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, did not stop threatening mankind, but is becoming more real. Particularly dangerous are huge stockpiles of nuclear weapons, and the legends, being distributed by the U.S. Administration, on the inevitability, and, on the other hand, on the limited danger of a nuclear war.

WFTU YOUTH COMMISSION STATEMENT AT BERLIN MEETING

LD141128 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Berlin May 14 TASS -- A meeting of the Commission on Youth Problems of the World Federation of Trade Unions ended its deliberation here. It was attended by trade union delegations from 13 countries.

A statement unanimously adopted by the delegates stresses that the policies pursued by the aggressive circles of imperialism, primarily the United States and NATO, and the arms race whipped up by them create a grave threat to peace. That is why the commission urged the working youth of the world to scale up actions to avert the threat of nuclear war.

The document notes that the aggressive policy of imperialist powers is at a basic variance with the interests of the working youth. That is why efforts to preserve peace and promote the policy of detente are an essential part of the struggle for social and economic rights.

FURTHER REPORTS ON GORBACHEV VISIT TO CANADA

IZVESTIYA Reports Departure

PM171419 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 May 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Departure for Canada"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, left Moscow for Canada 16 May on an official visit at the invitation of that country's Parliament.

It comprises USSR Supreme Soviet deputies A.V. Gitalov, A.A. Yezhevskiy, A.A. Zhuchenko, O.S. Kuanyshev, and S.I. Manyakin.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.P. Shitikov and V.P. Ruben, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR Supreme Soviet deputies B.P. Bugayev, V.A. Karlov, N.Ye. Kruchina, and V.K. Mesyats; N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister; other officials; and G. Pearson, Canadian ambassador to the USSR.

Remarks to Journalists

LD172222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is in the Canadian capital on a visit. Our correspondent reports from Ottawa:

After arriving in Ottawa, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke to Canadian and Soviet journalists. He said, in part:

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation has come at the invitation of the Canadian Parliament. Our trip to Canada is a continuation of previous visits, and we hope that this visit will be useful for strengthening and further developing our relations along parliamentary lines. (?We know) the itinerary which has been prepared for us by our hospitable hosts. That itinerary provides us with the opportunity to acquaint ourselves widely with Canada and the activity of Parliament, and to hold a series of meetings and conversations on bilateral relations and some topical questions of international politics. We will hold meetings with the government leaders, farmers, and scientists. We hope that that will be interesting.

The leadership of the Soviet Union considers that now, during a period of considerable tension in international relations, contacts and dialogues between the leaders of different countries and, even more so, between leaders with differing social systems, including contacts along parliamentary lines, are of great importance in promoting better understanding and thereby promoting the establishment of friendly relations between peoples.

Address to Parliament

LD171706 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Ottawa May 17 TASS -- The Soviet Union rejects war as a means of solving international problems, it was stressed by Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Draft Legislation Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The Soviet parliamentary delegation that he heads visited today the building of Canada's Federal Parliament where Mikhail Gorbachev addressed a joint sitting of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee and the House of Commons Committee on Foreign Affairs and National Defense.

Although there is a lot of noise in the West about the "Soviet military threat" and "Soviet military superiority," the head of the Soviet delegation said, such contentions do not square with reality. Nobody can deny that the Soviet Union has only reacted to the challenges made to it. All the main types of strategic weapons were first deployed not in the Soviet Union, which only responded to them, being forced to do so by legitimate concern for ensuring its defences.

At the same time, we are resolutely against any double standards in questions of security. Of course, in words one can deny the existence of an approximate balance in the military field between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization, one can pretend that there are no bases with nuclear weapons around the USSR, that in the zone of Europe there do not exist almost a thousand nuclear medium-range weapons aimed against the USSR and its allies, that it is not known in the West that by the total sum of nuclear warheads mounted on these systems NATO has a 50 percent edge over the USSR. Of course, one can say that the West "will not tolerate" the deployment of Soviet missiles near its borders without bothering to think why must we tolerate anybody's missiles at our doorstep.

But while remaining in the sphere of real policy, Mikhail Gorbachev went on, one should not count on the Soviet Union turning a blind eye on the feverish activities to deploy nuclear weapons aimed at the USSR.

We will do all that is necessary to preserve the military-strategic parity which serves as a reliable guarantee of peace. At the same time, we are convinced of the erroneousness of the concept that puts the equation mark between the stockpiling of arms and the strengthening of security. We are consistent and resolute opponents of the arms race.

In the obtaining complex and dangerous situation, my country declares: No task in international politics is more important now than that of removing the mounting threat of nuclear war.

The head of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet spoke about the major Soviet peace initiatives set forth recently. He noted that the Soviet Union was prepared to study attentively any constructive, realistic proposal. For instance, the Canadian proposal to "stifle" new types of weapons in laboratories was received in the USSR with interest. Some elements of this proposal are close to the Soviet position.

On the whole, we believe that the struggle against the war danger is the joint cause of all peoples and their representatives in the legislative bodies of their countries, of all responsible and sober-minded politicians, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed.

We in the Soviet Union are convinced that the 1970's, which passed under the sign of detente, were not a chance episode in mankind's difficult history. The policy of detente is not a stage that has been traversed and is gone. The term "detente" has firmly taken its place in the political vocabulary because the future belongs to detente.

We proceed from the premise that Canada, too, is interested in detente. As to us, we will persistently continue the policy of preventing a further aggravation of the international situation and of blocking the interment of detente's positive potential.

My country's course in respect of Canada is consistent and principled. We come out for good, friendly relations with our "neighbour across the pole," for the expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation in all fields, for continuing and deepening the political dialogue, Mikhail Gorbachev said.

Denies Planting of Spies

LD172211 Montreal International Service in English 2130 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] A prominent Soviet leader has denied that his government plants spies in Soviet embassies in the West. Mikhail Gorbachev, who is on a week-long visit to Canada with other Soviet officials, issued the denial following an accusation from a former Progressive Conservative solicitor-general, who said that most of the Soviet embassies in the West were manned by KCB agents. Allan Lawrence also alleged that two-thirds of the staff at the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa were KGB-trained.

Appearing before members of the Senate and Commons External Affairs Committees, Mr Gorbachev said Mr Lawrence was wrong and a victim of American propaganda. Mr Gorbachev also said that testing the U.S. cruise missile in Canda would introduce an element of destabilization in the arms race.

Canada and the United States have signed an umbrella defense agreement, which paves the way for cruise testing in the western province of Alberta, which resembles Soviet terrain. Plans to test the cruise in Canada have caused widespread protests.

Canadian MP Cited

LD171952 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Text] Ottawa May 17 TASS -- The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Draft Legislation Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Surpeme Soviet, now in Canada on an official visit, today visited the building of the Federal Parliament. The delegation was received by Speaker of the Senate Jean Marchand and Speaker of the House of Commons Jeanne Sauve.

In one of the Parliament halls, decorated with Canadian and Soviet flags, Mikhail Gorbachev then met with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Commission and the House Foreign Relations and National Defence Commission. Welcoming the guests, Chairman of the House Commission Marcel Prudomm expressed satisfaction in connection with the visit of the Soviet delegation. Our meeting, he said, is of special significance to all who are interested in solution of questions of peace and security. It will give us a possibility to advance forward the cause of understanding between the peoples of Canada and the Soviet Union. We, said the commision chairman, can learn much from each other, we have much in common as to geographic and climatic conditions. He emphasized the importance of development of trade relations between the two countries.

Mikhail Gorbachev addressed the joint meeting of the commissions.

PRAVDA HAILS ULAANBAATAR ASIAN SECURITY PARLEY

PM091120 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 83 First Edition p 5

[Aleksey Krivel "Commentator's Column": "An Immediate Task"]

[Text] A regional international conference "For Peace and Security in Asia and the Pacific," has been held in Ulaanbaatar. Taking part in the conference were emissaries from over 30 countries and representatives from a number of international organizations, among them the WPC.

It is no accident that Ulaanbaatar was the venue for such a representative meeting. It was here that, 2 years ago, the Mongolian Government came out with an initiative on concluding a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations between Asian and Pacific states. Mongolia's proposal received a broad response and was supported by a number of Asian states. It has not lost its topicality today. The situation in this part of the world continues to deteriorate. The forces of imperialism and reaction are building up their military presence in the region and are crudely interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states. They are doing everything to prevent military conflicts from being extinguished and are striving to fan new ones and spread them to other parts of the world.

The representative Ulaanbaatar forum discussed questions linked with preventing the nuclear threat, stepping up public activity in the struggle for peace in Asia, and uniting efforts in the cause of establishing relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation between countries of the Asian Continent.

It was noted from the conference rostrum that today, during a period of extreme exacerbation of the international situation, it is necessary to implement immediately measures aimed at ending the arms race and improving the political climate. The most important step in this direction has been taken by the Soviet Union, which has put forward a large number of constructive foreign policy initiatives and has adopted a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The proposals contained in the political declaration unanimously adopted at the Prague conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee are aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war from the life of the peoples.

The conference appealed to the public of Asian and Pacific countries to intensify even further the struggle to end the arms race and prevent the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, and to help in the implementation of initiatives and proposals aimed at spreading trust and creating an atmosphere of mutual understanding between peoples of the Asian continent. It noted especially the necessity of helping the struggle of the region's peoples for their independence. The results of the Ulaanbaatar conference "For Peace and Security in Asia and the Pacific" are a valuable contribution to the people's struggle for peace and against the arms race.

IZVESTIYA NOTES PRC OFFICIAL'S ROK TALKS ON HIJACK

PM160900 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 May 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "On a Plane Hijacking"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 May -- According to XINHUA reports, all passengers from the Chinese passenger aircraft hijacked by armed terrorists while en route from Shenyang to Shanghai have returned from Seoul to Shanghai on board a special aircraft of the Chinese airline.

One member of the aircraft's crew, wounded by the terrorists, has remained for continuing treatment at the Seoul military hospital. The hijacked Trident aircraft remains for the time being in South Korea. The return of the wounded crew member and of the aircraft, so the XINHUA report notes, is expected within a few days.

As regards the group of persons who hijacked the aircraft, in the words of Shen Tu, director general of the Civil Aviation General Administration, who was in Seoul for negotiations with representatives of the South Korean Administration, "there are differences between the two sides on this question." Nevertheless, Shen Tu declared that the South Korean side has agreed to the demand that "the criminals must be severely punished." According to earlier reports, the Chinese side demanded that the Seoul authorities extradite the hijackers.

Asked whether Shen Tu's negotiations in Seoul could lead to "an improvement in relations between China and South Korea," Yao Guang, PRC vice minister of foreign affairs, declared in a statement to foreign and Chinese journalists in Beijing's International Club that Shen Tu was in Seoul "only to settle the question of the hijacked Chinese aircraft."

SOUTH KOREAN MILITARY EXERCISES EVOKE COMMENT

OW170343 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0400 GMT 13 May 83

[From the NOVOSTI Program; commentary by Vladimir Dmitriyev]

[Text] Hello, comrades. Armed to the teeth, special Army detachments and police took part in the latest military spectacle organized by the dictatorial Chon Tu-hwan regime. The authorities also mobilized practically the entire adult population of Seoul, more than 3 million people. Of course, these events could not take place without the participation of several units of the U.S. expeditionary corps in Korea, which already numbers more than 40,000 men.

The staging of the new military exercise, particularly on such a large scale, is part of Seoul's general political strategy aimed at further militarizing the country. For a long time now the howl of practice air raid sirens has deafened the cities of South Korea, and sandbag barricades have been thrown up across streets and squares in the middle of every month. All of this is accompanied by intimidation of the population through an alleged threat from the North, in other words, from the DPRK and other socialist countries.

The fact that the scale of joint U.S.-South Korean maneuvers is growing every year attracts attention. More and more new kinds of arms from the United States and Japan are appearing in South Korea. [video shows U.S. and South Korean troops engaged in amphibious assault] Already 40 Pentagon bases and 600 U.S. nuclear warheads are located in South Korea, with further plans to deploy U.S. neutron weapons.

Washington and Tokyo are extending generous credit to Seoul. The Seoul junta, bowing to the will of its American bosses, is accelerating the development of military branches of industry. This year more than one-third of all budget allocations will be spent for this purpose. This is occurring at a time when the finance and economy of the country are in a sorry state and when a considerable part of the population is living in poverty.

Under a noisy screen of militarist and anticommunist propaganda, the fascist regime is increasingly drawing South Korea into a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military alliance being established under U.S. aegis. The dangerous nature of this plan for creating an alliance is obvious both to the people of the Asian and Pacific region as well as the whole world.

MOSCOW NOTES ANNIVERSARY OF KWANGJU UPRISING

LD180046 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] It is 3 years since a mass uprising began in the South Korean third largest city of Kwangju on 17 May 1980. Our staff writer Leonid Krichevskiy makes these comments:

The Kwangju uprising is an heroic episode on the Korean people's liberation struggle. It was indicative of the South Koreans' discontent with the terrorist regime in Seoul. The new American stooge Chon Tu-hwan, who then took over from the dictator Pak Chong-hui, began his rule by suppressing the uprising in Kwangju. That blood was shed then was a direct result of Washington's policy in South Korea, which is a policy of encouraging terror, violence, and the suppression of elementary democratic rights. There is every reason to say that Kwangju is as much a disgrace for Washington as the tragedy of the Vietnamese village of My Lai, massacred by American troops in 1968, and the murder of Palestinians at those camps of Sabra and Shatila in Lebanon last year. In South Korea, in the meantime, mass oppositon to the dictatorship of General Chon Tu-hwan continues. In April there were bitter clashes between university students and riot police. Police armored vehicles in the streets, teargas grenades, wholesale arrests and mounting reprisals -- this is South Korea of today.

The regime in Seoul, with American backing, is trying to stifle the liberation movement and the patriotic striving for reunification. What essentially hinders reunification and a constructive dialogue between North and South is the American occupation of South Korea, now several decades old. There are more than 40,000 American troops stationed at dozens of bases in the South with missile launchers and over 600 nuclear warheads. The Pentagon now plans to deploy neutron weapons in South Korea as a threat to Asian peoples. It already has everything in South Korea to make it a war theater. There have been ever more signs of a dangerous alliance between Washington, Seoul, and Tokyo, an alliance designed to bolster American imperial ambitions in the Pacific and the Far East. It poses a serious threat to neighboring countries, including the countries of Southeast Asia, which is assigned a subordinated role in the American plans for a three-power military alliance.

America's militaristic policy in the Far East also constitutes a grave threat to world peace, because should a nuclear conflict break out there, it may spread to other regions. The only conceivable way of reducing tension in the area and settling the situation on the Korean Peninsula lies in withdrawing American forces and their deadly weapons from South Korea.

JAPANESE HOKKAIDO MILITARY MANEUVERS SCORED

OW140617 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 12 May 83

[Viktor Vinogradov commentary]

[Text] According to an announcement by the Japan Defense Agency, a large-scale Self-Defense Forces exercise started on 11 May. Military affairs commentator Viktor Vinogradov comments:

During this flexing of military muscle which is scheduled to last until 2 July, maneuvers will be conducted to transport armed forces from other areas of Japan to Hokkaido. Incidentally, Self-Defense Forces commands have conducted similar exercises in the past, and each year they are more lengthy. Also, the scale of regular training for the transportation of armed forces to Hokkaido, located quite close to the Soviet border, has been expanded. To justify this provocative action by Japan, the myth about the military threat from the Soviet Union has been brought up as a pretext. It should not be overlooked that the ruling clique of Japan recently has come to view this northernmost Japanese island from a military standpoint. The ruling circles not only plan to increase the number of Self-Defense Forces in Hokkaido but also to approve the special plans worked out by the Defense Agency to upgrade their equipment. These plans are now being executed rapidly and a large amount of funds has been appropriated for this purpose.

Additional land forces and the most advanced M-74 tanks and Air Force units have been deployed in Hokkaido. In order to justify this military buildup, a provocative assertion about the existence of the threat from the north has been made once again. Unsatisfied with this increased combat capability on Hokkaido, the Defense Agency is attempting to turn this island into a site for more frequent maneuvers and various types of training. Taking part in the current exercise are about 3,600 officers and men, over 60 tanks and artillery pieces, and dozens of helicopters of the 13th Division deployed near Hiroshima. Several trains, sea ferries, 10 C-1 transport planes, and over 550 heavy-duty trucks have been mobilized to transport troops and equipment. It is reported that the troops are to be trained in repulsing attacks from the north.

In addition, another provocation has been launched. The Defense Agency has officially announced that large Japanese vessels started around-the-clock patrols of the La Perouse Strait -- the Soya Strait -- on 10 May. The patrol ship Aokumo became the first vessel to patrol the strait. Before this, however, Japanese submarines and antisubmarine planes were known to patrol this strait.

In this way, the naval forces of both Japan and the United States have actually taken their first step toward close cooperation in their arbitrary infringement upon the freedom of navigation. The Japanese Self-Defense Forces have become more deeply involved in an action that has the definite goal of justifying Japan's remilitarization under the pretext that Japan must expand its military potential in response to an intensified threat from the Soviet Union. In reality, however, such a threat has never existed and it does not exist at present, as has been repeated many times.

Speaking of the true originators of the intensified tension in the Far East, we must point to the U.S. Government and the Japanese ruling clique that collaborates with the U.S. Government. By rejecting or ignoring the Soviet peace proposals and attempting to turn the Japanese territory into an unsinkable nuclear aircraft carrier of the United States, the Japanese ruling clique has purposely incited the Japanese public toward militarization and thereby intensified the tension in the Far East and throughout Asia. This dangerous policy, which aims at a global confrontation by pursuing U.S. plans, runs counter to the fundamental interests of the Japanese people themselves.

JAPANESE BUSINESS CIRCLES SEEK IMPROVED TIES

LD131414 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1047 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Moscow, 12 May (TASS) -- Many Japanese business circles show interest in the development of mutually beneficial trade and economic links with the Soviet Union, says an article in the May issue of the journal MEZHDURNARODNAYA ZHIZN.

Evidence of this, the author of the article writes, is the recent arrival of a large, representative delegation of Japanese businessmen in the Soviet Union. During meetings between members of the delegation and representatives of Soviet foreign trade organizations, both sides appraised the results, above all, of the implementation of general agreements on developing the natural resources of Siberia and the Soviet Far East, as a positive experiment in business cooperation. In particular, the question of joint exploitation of oil and gas reserves on Sakhalin island shelf was discussed at the meeting. The dialogue in Moscow embraced a broad range of problems -- new projects, questions of finance, trade with small and medium-sized enterprises, and the expansion of coastal trade.

The USSR's viewpoint on trade and economic relations with its eastern neighbor is well known, the journal writes. Our country is prepared to continue fostering their development, seeking to free them from temporary fluctuations in international politics, and to build them on the principles of mutual advantage and peaceful coexistence between states with differing social systems.

However, the journal points out, the trade and political situation in Japan remains complex for the pursuit of commercial activity by Soviet foreign trade organizations in the Japanese market. In February last year, the journal recalls, the Japanese Government adopted a decision on supporting the U.S. Administration's policy of so-called economic sanctions against the USSR, and has introduced new limitations in addition to those which had been drafted earlier, under the pretext of events in Afghanistan.

As a result, Japanese firms have lost profitable contracts, which have gone to their West European rivals. These lost opportunities are all the more irksome and irritating to the Japanese business world, as the leading industries of the country's economy are now experiencing a slump.

TASS NOTES SQUADRON OF F-16'S TO VISIT JAPAN

LD160931 Moscow TASS in English 0808 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Tokyo May 16 TASS -- According to the command of the U.S. Armed Forces in Japan, a unit of the most up-to-date "F-16" fighter-bombers deployed in South Korea arrives for the first time for a "demonstration visit" at the Atsugi base of the U.S. Air Force on May 22. Up till now these nuclear-capable planes landed only on U.S. Air Forces bases of Misawa and Yokota, the newspaper AKAHATA points out today, expressing serious concern over the stepping up by Washington of the utilization of the Japanese territory for deploying U.S. nuclear weapons carriers.

FURTHER ON ARKHIPOV OFFICIAL VISIT TO INDIA

USSR Embassy Hosts Dinner

LD142239 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] A dinner was given at the USSR Embassy in Delhi in honor of the cochairmen of the Soviet-Indian Intergovernmental Commission, First Deputy Chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers Arkhipov, and Indian Minister of External Affairs Narasimha Rao.

In his speech the head of the Soviet delegation emphasized the importance of the exchange of opinions on questions of developing Soviet-Indian cooperation. The Soviet people are convinced, he said, that the further strengthening of both friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India is in the positive interests of the peoples of our countries, and in the interests of preserving peace in Asia and the entire world.

In his reply Narasimha Rao noted that in their mutual relations both countries are guided by their concern for peace for their people and the whole of manking. Therefore our friendship is eternal, the Indian Minister of External Affairs emphasized.

Amity Meeting Detailed

PM170953 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 May 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Festive Reception"]

[Text] Delhi, 14 May -- A mass Indian public organization, the Friends of the Soviet Union Society, organized a festive reception in honor of I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is on an official visit here. The reception was attended by Indian Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao, members of the Indian Government, parliamentary deputies, eminent political and public figures, and representatives of Indian scientific circles.

Greeting the Soviet guests, Professor Nural Hasan, chairman of the society and eminent scientist and public figure, said that all Indian people entertain feelings of sincere and profound friendship for the Soviet Union. The great Soviet Union was the first to help India in the organization of its economy and has always stood by India in difficult times. It is profoundly symbolic for our organization that, while addressing delegates to the society's first national conference 2 years ago, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said that she would speak not as leader of the party and the government, but as a friend of the Soviet Union.

We, Nural Hasan noted, are all tremendously impressed by the tireless struggle waged by the Soviet Union and Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for peace, the easing of international tension, and against the threat of a nuclear war. We join the Soviet Union in this struggle. India advocates peace and a new international economic order; it is against colonialism and neocolonialism and for peaceful coexistence between all states. We acclaim the Soviet Union, which heads the struggle waged by peace-loving countries for a peaceful future.

Speaking in reply, I.V. Arkhipov warmly thanked the aktiv of the Friends of the Soviet Union Society for their tremendous work to strengthen Indian-Soviet friendship. He noted that at the Delhi talks the sides discussed the expansion of economic, scientific, technical, and trade cooperation between the USSR and India. During meeting with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President of the Republic Zail Singh both sides emphasized their desire to further develop the entire complex of interstate relations.

In the present complicated international situation, the confirmation by India and the USSR of their friendly relations and common approach to questions of peace is an important factor, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed.

He wished the activists of the Friends of the Soviet Union Society great successes in their noble work, which serves the deepening of mutual understanding and the strengthening of friendship between the Indian and Soviet peoples.

Taking part in the meeting were USSR Ambassador to India V.N. Rykov and Indian Ambassador to the USSR V.K. Ahuja.

Arkhipov Visit Conclusion

PM171453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Delhi, 16 May -- I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is on a visit here, has met with the aktiv of a mass public organization well known in India -- the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society. The meeting was attended by members of parliament, eminent public figures, and representatives of scientific circles.

Greeting the guest, I.K. Gujral, vice president of the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society, thanked the USSR for its consistent policy of developing friendly relations with India and for the great assistance which it has given the republic since the first days of its independence. The world, he pointed out, is now going through a difficult period, and attempts are being made in the West to revive the cold war atmosphere and inflame tension. At this complex time we see bright hope in Indian-Soviet friendship, which works for peace. All peace-loving countries support the Soviet Union's indefatigable struggle against the threat of a new war and for our planet's peaceful future.

I.V. Arkhipov left for home today. He was seen off at the airport by Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and other officials.

Answering journalists' questions before his departure, I.V. Arkhipov said: We are satisfied with the results of this visit. Talks have been held on a wide range of bilateral relations and on international problems. As regards international issues, the USSR and Indian sides had totally identical views. Primarily on questions of peace, detente, and other issues. Much attention was devoted to the development of trade and economic relations between our countries. We analyzed their state at the present time and looked into the future. We found additional interesting problems and projects which will enable us to graphically confirm our common desire to further develop trade and economic cooperation. The whole atmopshere in which the talks and also the meetings with President Zail Singh of India and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi were held was very cordial and friendly, as befits a meeting of good friends.

BRIEFS

INDIAN CULTURAL-EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGES -- Another 2-year program of exchanges between the USSR and India in the fields of culture, science, and education was signed in Moscow today. Mutual exchanges of at collectives and cultural activists; the organization of exhibitions; the implementation of joint scientific programs; exchanges of students; cooperation in the fields of radio, television, cinematography, and publishing; and other measures are envisaged. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 17 May 83 LD]

SOVIET PAPER MOCKS SWEDISH SUBMARINE CLAIMS

PM171600 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 May 83 First Edition p 3

[Ye. Nikitin "Pamphlet": "Skerries and Chimeras, or the Advice of Baron Von Muenchhausen to the latter-Day Liars From the Swedish Ministry of Defense"]

[Text] Probably everyone knows of the fantastic adventures of Baron Von Muenchhausen. He was a witty raconteur who once entered military service, saw a great many countries, and in his leisure time liked to boast of his extraordinary adventures. But he lived in the 18th century and it is natural, therefore, that wild boars, wolves, deep sea fish, whales and other creatures should have figured most frequently in his stories. His hunters were armed with primitive harpoons and flintlock rifles. Do you remember how he loaded his gun with a ramrod and killed seven ducks with a single shot? And when the baron picked them up he saw to his amazement that they were already roasted.

It seems, however, that these 18th century hunters' tales are not out of date in the age of atomic bombs, electronics, and space flights. Nowadays, too, there are inveterate braggarts who are even venturing to rival some of the famous baron's fables. There are quite a few such liars at the Swedish Defense Ministry, particularly in the Navy Department. But unlike Von Muenchhausen, who primarily hunted ducks, the Swedish military themselves are launching their own canards either individually or in whole flights, depending on the advice they receive from the main huntsman in the overseas hunting establishment (here read the CIA). Nevertheless the Swedish military lack the baron's imagination, although they have realized that you can no longer amaze modern audiences with old-fashioned hares, foxes, bears and other wild animals. The modern audience is even indifferent to stories of the Loch Ness monster. They have become used to that marvel and have begun calling it by the affectionate name of Nessie. All this can perhaps entertain children of preschool age, but their grown-up uncles and aunts must be offered something else. So then the present-day Von Muenchhausens from the Swedish Defense Ministry chose the story of submarines, exclusively Soviet or, at the very least Polish, with nuclear warheads on board for sure and with an obligatory top secret weapon, as their theme so as to present all this "truthfully and objectively" in the hunter's style to the multimillion television and radio audience.

The latest Soviet submarine hunting season opened in Sweden on 1 October last year when the Defense Ministry announced the discovery of an unidentified submarine in Stockholm's waters. Sweden's hunting dogs (40 ships and 10 aircraft and helicopters, according to mass media reports) were set loose. The following day they apparently caught up with their victim and attacked it with depth charges, not the conventional ones but cluster bombs containing hundreds of miniaturized magnetic charges capable of penetrating the solid hull of a submarine or of attaching themselves to the metal and transmitting information about the object's location. It is said that they even detonated a few very powerful mines set to block off the narrows in the event of war. On top of all that they sent frogmen down 35 meters to see whether they could discover the submarine's treacherous traces on the sea bed.

The Swedish huntsmen's tales acquired new details. Instead of one submarine there proved to be first two, then three and then seven...According to the law of the development of the plot there should have been hundreds, but the Swedish huntsmen lacked the imagination for that. Instead they readily described how the larger submarines contained offspring -- minisubmarines -- within them. All the mass media carried reports on Soviet mini submarines with a tedious age-old uniformity. They only differed on the details. Some claimed that the minisubmarines were born with the facility for long-distance radio control, whereas others assured people that they needed a two or three-man crew for control

Sweden's storytellers were outdone by the Norwegians, British, French, and West Germany. Officials of Sweden's military-political leadership gave interviews here, there, and everywhere. The operations conducted by Sweden's coastal protection service and Navy were shown on television and widely highlighted in the press. It seemed as though the most inveterate lovers of diverse fables had gathered around the campfire along with Baron Von Muenchhausen and were going out of their way to outbid the very great creator of fantasies.

For over 3 weeks these apologies for storytellers tried to regale their listeners, viewers and readers with their banal stories of Soviet submarines but finally merely tired the public and exhausted themselves. Previously such shows were staged once a year, as a rule prior to the discussion in parliament of the appropriations for military purposes. When the trusting taxpayer began to forget the previous tale it was repeated with some slight variations. Recently, however, the sense of moderation was lost once and for all and the lies began to be presented in far bigger doses and in contravention of the laws of the original genre. Forgeries of this kind have been circulated at least 10 times in the last 18 months alone. The listeners began to yawn. And some people even began to mock the unfortunate storytellers.

In March this year the Swedish newspaper DAGENS INDUSTRI published some results obtained confidentially of the study by a parliamentary commission into the case of the search for foreign submarines in Stockholm's waters in October 1982. According to the newspaper's evidence, recording taken by hydrophones installed on the sea bed showed that at least one of the submarines belonged to a NATO country. The same sources attested that the foreign submarines found in the gulf were damaged by the detonation of underwater mines.

The Social Democratic newspaper STOCKHOLMSTIDNINGEN has reported that DAGENS INDUSTRI'S information has been confirmed by two NATO countries and by the Swedish Defense Ministry itself. In this connection the newspaper called to mind that, during the submarine search, rumors leaded out of talks being held in Switzerland between Sweden and a NATO country and that "increased activity was observed" at the FRG Embassy in Stockholm.

We shall not guess whether there was a submarine in the region of Stockholm's waters at all or, if there was, to which NATO country it could have belonged. It is more logical to ask another question: If such a "canard" was launched within high military and government spheres in Sweden, did someone have need of it?

First, the impression is created that it was primarily needed by the main huntsman across the ocean, who does not like Sweden's traditional neutrality. That huntsman would very much like to embroil neutral Sweden in his NATO hunting society.

Second, it is common knowledge that the Swedish Defense Ministry made a killing in the past by launching a propaganda ballyhoo and falsifying the facts about a Soviet submarine damaged in the Baltic in October 1981. After that incident the Swedish Navy extorted an extra 200 million kronor for the purchase of antisubmarine equipment including two antisubmarine vessles and two cutters. It is also planned to allocate 250 million kroner for the purchase of four new antisubmarine helicopters. Clearly,the Swedish Defense Ministry liked that simple and comparatively easy method of emptying the taxpayer's pocket and decided to repeat it with slight variations.

"How naive and banal it all is, gentlemen," Baron von Muenchhausen would probably have said had he lived two centuries later. "Where is the scale and flight of fantasy worthy of spaceships and missiles?! At least you could have thought up something a little more original about Soviet submarines in Stockholm's waters.

"For example, pregnant submarines come here to spawn, they lay their eggs" and...a multitude of minisubmarines enter the urban water supply and reach every Scandinavian family by way of their bathrooms and toilets.... Or something like that."

Well, that is good advice from the old baron. The Swedish Defense Ministry should heed it without fail.

DANISH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS HELD 13-16 MAY

Congress Begins Work

PM161534 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 83 First Edition p 4

[Correspondent M. Kostikov and TASS correspondent V. Loskutov dispatch: "Danish Communist Party Congress Opens"]

[Excerpts] Copenhagen, 12 May -- The latest Danish Communist Party [KPD] Congress, the 27th, began work here today in Brondby, a working-class suburb of the Danish capital. About 800 delegates from various parts of the country along with party veterans and envoys from 29 fraternal parties are taking part in its work. Among the foreign visitors is a CPSU delegation led by A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee.

Party Chairman Jorgen Jensen delivered the KPD Central Committee report "For Unity of Action Against Big Capital and In Favor of Peace and Socialism."

Since the time when, as a result of the Great October Revolution in 1917, the peoples of Russia eliminated the system of exploitation and set about building a socialist society, J. Jensen went on to state, the world has changed. Working people took power into their own hands for the first time in history. Today real socialism is an effective force in social development.

Real socialism and the might of the Soviet Union are decisive factors in maintaining peace and in the victory of mankind over the forces of war, J. Jensen continued. Therefore we support the Warsaw Pact states' Prague declaration, which outlines a specific program of action to curb the nuclear arms race. We demand the elimination of all nuclear arsenals and other types of weapons of mass destruction, and we regard the Soviet Union's commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons as an example which other nuclear states must follow.

We support, the rapporteur stated, the USSR's constructive peace initiatives. Danish Communists fully concur with the USSR proposals made recently by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his replies to questions from representatives of a number of Finnish social organizations. They include a program for stage-by-stage nuclear disarmament and envisage the complete removal of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons from the European Continent, which would be a real road toward a nuclear-free Europe. We attach particular importance to supporting the Soviet Union's idea of creating nuclear-free zones, including in northern Europe, and its readiness to act as guarantor of such a zone.

Having dwelt on the most important tasks confronting Danish Communists, the party chairman emphasized the urgent necessity of the struggle against the NATO bloc's aggressive policy and the plans to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. In pursuit of this it is essential to make use of all existing opportunities to activate the antiwar movement.

Today the congress was addressed by A.E. Voss, head of the CPSU delegation, who conveyed fraternal greetings to the congress delegates and all Danish Communists on behalf of the CPSU and its Central Committee. He conveyed the greetings message of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th KPD Congress, which was greeted with prolonged applause, and presented a souvenir gift.

The congress continues.

USSR'S Voss Addresses Congress

PM170923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 83 First Edition p 4

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent M. Kostikov and TASS correspondent V. Loskutov: "At the Danish Communists' Congress"]

[Excerpt] Copenhagen, 13 May -- The work of the 27th Communist Party of Denmark [KDP] Congress is continuing here. As has already been reported, yesterday's evening session was addressed by A.E. Voss, head of the CPSU delegation, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee.

Operating under the difficult conditions created by the crisis of capitalism, he said, the DKP regards the defense of working people's interests as being of paramount importance and makes active use of new forms and methods of work in the struggle for unity of action by the working class and all antimonopoly forces against big capital and for the implementation of profound democratic transformations in society's economic, social, and political life.

The DKP, A.E. Voss stated, is making an in-depth analysis of present-day world development and is indicating concrete paths of struggle against the arms race, against the military preparations of U.S. imperialism and NATO circles, and for the revival and continuation of the detente process.

In fact the international situation has worsened in the extreme, and this requires vigorous joint actions by all the forces of peace and progress to avert the danger of nuclear war. It is common knowledge that the Reagan administration has openly adopted a course of further exacerbating the international situation, inflaming war hysteria, fuelling an unprecedented arms race, and achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union at all costs. Monstrous plans are being put forward for building up the nuclear arsenals and developing new systems of nuclear weapons which also extend to space.

A real threat now hangs over Europe, where the United States and NATO intend to deploy new U.S. nuclear missile systems in a number of West European countries. It is obvious that the implementation of those plans can only lead to a new sprial in the arms race and to an intensification of the danger of War. There is clearly no need to say what Reagan's so-called "zero option" and "interim option," about which such an intensive propaganda ballyhoo is being raised, represent, the CPSU delegation head said. These proposals contribute nothing constructive or new and pursue just one aim -- that of weakening the Soviet Union's defense might and upsetting the prevailing parity in armed forces and armaments. It is quite obvious that the USSR will never embark on unilateral disarmament in the face of an imperialism that is increasing its might.

Our party and all Soviet people are doing and will continue to do everything in their power to defend the cause of peace, ensure the security of the peoples, and halt the arms race. We are quite determined to strive for the implementation of the Soviet Union's proposals put forward recently by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and of the initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states, which indicate a real way out of the situation that has been created.

In his replies to questions of representatives of a number of Finnish social organizations, Yu.V. Andropov also reiterated his support for the idea of creating a nuclear free zone in northern Europe.

The CPSU delegation head then described the USSR's achievements in economic and social building and the great work being done by Soviet people in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and long-term peaceful, creative plans. Our country's policy remains principled and consistent under all conditions, he stressed. The Soviet Union will continue to steadfastly pursue a policy of peace, to make progress and to strive for more and more new successes on the path leading to our common goal -- the building of a communist society!

Congress Finishes Work

PM170924 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 83 First Edition p 4

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent M. Kostikov and TASS correspondent V. Loskutov: "In the Vanguard of Working Denmark's Struggle"]

[Text] Copenhagen, 15 May -- The 27th Communist Party of Denmark [DKP] Congress, held under the slogan "For Peace, Socialism, and International Solidarity," ended its work today in the Danish capital's working class suburb of Brondby. The congress delegates unanimously approved the DKP Central Committee report and adopted a resolution on the report, an action program for the forthcoming period, and a political manifesto, "The Denmark We Would Like To Build." The congress elected new DKP leading organs. J. Jensen was elected chairman of the DKP.

The documents adopted by the congress, the extensive discussion on the DKP Central Committee report, and the active and all-around discussion of the action program for the forthcoming period and of the political manifesto attest that the DKP, guided by the all-conquering teaching of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity, is strengthening the party ranks, persistently seeking the implementation of its program objectives and the solution of complex tasks and strengthening its ties with the international communist and workers movement.

The participation of 29 delegations from overseas fraternal parties in the congress' work was graphic evidence of the DKP's broad international ties and its internationalism. The fraternal, truly friendly relations between the Danish Communists and the CPSU were expressed in the cordiality and warmth which marked the meeting between the CPSU delegation and the party aktiv of three regions of the Danish capital -- Vidovre, Brondby, and Amagerland.

The congress' political manifesto and the action program for the forthcoming period stated that the struggle for peace and the relaxation of international tension is one of the main avenues of the Danish Communists' activity. It is essential to deal a resolute rebuff to the intrigues of the reactionary forces seeking to aggravate the international situation and step up the arms race. The documents stress that the DKP considers it essential, as its paramount task, to galvanize the actions of all the country's democratic forces with a view to preventing the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missile weapons on West European territory and continuing the struggle for the country's withdrawal from NATO and the Common Market.

The Danish Communists believe that their country should renounce the role imposed on it as a forward U.S. base in the Baltic, abrogate the treaties with the United States and NATO on reinforcements, dismantle all establishments designed for the reception of foreign troops, and actively promote the creation of a nuclear-free zone in north Europe.

The country's national, vitally important, interests, the political manifesto states, can be safeguarded only by international detente, by cooperation and mutual understanding among the peoples. Denmark can and must accelerate the development of this process by political means. The present military equilibrium and the constructive peace initiatives put forward recently by the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries provide a historical opportunity for halting the arms race and initiating disarmament based on the principle of the sides' equality and the equal security.

The congress expressed fraternal solidarity with the peoples of the countries struggling persistently against the forces of imperialism, reaction, and fascism. The unanimously adopted statement notes that the DKP Congress resolutely denounces the Iranian authorities' actions against the Iran People's (Tudeh) Party and demands the liberation of the Iranian Communists.

The congress demonstrated that the party of the Danish Communists acts in the vanguard of the struggle of the working class and entire workers movement, defending the working people's interests. Rejecting any manifestations of opportunism and bourgeois theories of "class cooperation" and reformism, the DKP resolutely advocates unity of action by all working people in the struggle against big capital and for peace and socialism.

Delivering the concluding speech, DKP Chairman J. Jensen said that the 27th congress had marked an important new stage in the party's activity and had demonstrated the Danish Communists' determination to struggle tirelessly in defense of the rights and interests of the country's working people and the party's loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT ASSESSED AT TWO-YEAR MARK

PM171458 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 83 p 4

[APN-attributed article by I. Rodin under the rubric "On International Topics": "France: Two Years On"]

[Text] The second anniversary of the rule of President F. Mitterrand and the left-wing majority which supports him is approaching. At present there is no shortage in France of publications and items analyzing the path traveled by the country under the leadership of left-wing forces and predicting its future development. Naturally, the events taking place in that state, which plays a prominent part in both European politics and world politics in general, are of interest abroad.

In this connection let us remember that official Washington gave a hostile reception to the victory for forces of the left in France 2 years ago. But people in the Soviet Union are sympathetic toward the left-wing French Government's actions aimed at improving the working people's life and note the progressive nature of a number of measures -- the nationalization of certain industrial and financial groups, the general increase in the working people's wage level, the reduction in the pension age, steps to combat unemployment, the increase in various family allowances, and so forth. At the same time the Soviet Union expected the coming to power of a left-wing leadership in France to create objective preconditions for the development of fruitful Soviet-French cooperation and the stepping up of France's activity in the field of European detente.

But with the passage of time Paris' policy has revealed two main features -- a certain instability in implementing the program of reforms in domestic affairs and the strengthening of "Atlanticist" tendencies in its foreign policy course.

Indeed, in recent months the impression has been that, on encountering serious economic difficulties -- some of which, incidentally, are caused by crisis phenomena common to the entire capitalist economic system -- and pressure on the French economy from the United States, Japan, and other countries friendly to Paris, the country's present leadership increasingly replaces a "policy for the working people" with a "policy at the expense of the working people." The "10-point program" adopted on 25 March this year clearly affects the interests of the masses of working people. It envisages a cut in consumption in its first year to the tune of Fr64 billion through the imposition of a compulsory state loan, a reduction in budget expenditure, an increase in taxation and in payments for hospital beds, transport fares, and payments for telephone and municipal services, and other "austerity" measures. According to the calculations of French experts themselves, the implementation of this program could lead to a drop in the rage of growth in production to 1 percent this year and 0.3 percent next year. Unemployment could rise by 140,000 people. Events show that the French Communist Party, trade union leaders and also a number of prominent specialists are criticial of the new government economic program.

Paris' current foreign policy, which is also not without contradictions, is being discussed animatedly both in France and elsewhere. On the one hand many declarations by high-ranking French leaders reaffirm the continuity of the country's foreign policy course, its traditional "independence," and adherence to the principles of cooperation with the Soviet Union; but, on the other hand, political practice does not always fit in with such declarations. Incidentally, changes have been observed in official rhetoric too recently. Thus, much is now being said about France's loyalty to NATO's aims and "Atlantic" solidarity. Paris zealously supports the U.S. and NATO plans -- highly dangerous to the cause of peace -- for deploying new American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. Here, clearly renouncing the realism which is characteristic of France's policy, Paris supports the false American argument about "Soviet military superiority" (incidentally, this is also a departure from recent foreign policy and military assessments). At the same time some people in France, calling their own missiles "deterrent" forces, adopt a negative approach toward the Soviet conclusion on the need to take the British and French nuclear potentials into account at the Geneva talks. Apropos of this stance, Yu.V. Andropov said in his interview for the magazine DER SPIEGEL: "...Why, if France and Britain have an acknowledged right to a deterrent, are we denied the right to have our own corresponding deterrent forces -- in exactly the same numbers as the French and the British?" With full regard for France's national interests, we raise the legitimate question only of COUNTING the facilities targeted on the territory of the USSR and its allies, not of eliminating them.

As before, Moscow calls on Paris, with whom it laid the foundations of European detente, once again to channel its efforts into strengthening the peoples' security and lessening the risk of nuclear catastrophe. Unfortunately the machinery of relations between the USSR and France has not always operated as Soviet people would like recently. Particular concern is aroused by the fanning of anti-Soviet sentiments in the country. The French authorities' decision to expel a large group of employees of the USSR embassy and other Soviet institutions in France from the country has the appearance of a grossly arbitrary act with no foundation.

So 2 years have elapsed.... A time of changes in France -- both positive changes supported by French people and disputed changes, often alarming. Time will tell how the country's political life will develop in future.

FURTHER COMMENT ON AGREEMENT CONCERNING LEBANON

IZVESTIYA on Syrian Rejection

PM180856 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 May 83 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA/TASS report: "Against Arab Interests"]

[Text] The Israeli Knesset and the Lebanese Parliament have approved an agreement concluded between Tel Aviv and Beiurt with U.S. mediation. Yes, once again Washington is the "godfather" of this document, couched in the spirit of Camp David as well as of the separate deal concluded earlier between Israel and Egypt. Primarily pursuing its military-strategic aims in the Near East region, the United States has expended considerable effort to force through this agreement advantageous to the United States and Israel. However, the result achieved is evaluated in progressive Arab circles as extremely odious.

President H. al-Asad of Syria has met in Damascus with a delegation of leaders of Lebanon's national patriotic forces, who included W. Junblatt, chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon; G. Hawi, general secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee, and A. Qansu, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance (Ba'th) Party of Lebanon.

The delegation of national patriotic forces leaders familiarized the Syrian president with the results of the enlarged conference of leaders of Lebanon's progressive and patriotic forces held in the city of Zagharta, at which the agreement imposed on Beirut by Tel Aviv and Washington was rejected.

H. al-Asad confirmed that Syria fully supports the stand of the national patriotic forces, which are waging the struggle against attempts to deprive Lebanon of sovereignty, to establish Israeli rule in that state, and to isolate it from the Arab world. The Syrian president emphasized that the agreement's authors are trying to present the matter as though it is a question of an Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon. In fact, the agreement provides for the establishment of economic, military, and political dominion over Lebanon for an indefinite time.

In an interview in the Beirut newspaper AS-SAFIR A.H. Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Syria, pointed out that under the Lebanese-Israeli agreement zones are to be created in Lebanon where the Lebanese state does not have the right to deploy air defense facilities and certain other types of weapons and where the country's civilian aircraft do not have the right to fly unhindered. Lebanon is deprived of the right to request assistance of any state which does not have diplomatic relations with Israel. Thus, Lebanon is being deprived of the right to make independent decisions, and its sovereignty and independence are being limited.

According to the draft, A.H. Khaddam emphasized, Lebanon is to renounce its pledges within the framework of the inter-Arab joint defense treaty and the decisions of Arab summit conferences.

The Syrian Arab Republic foreign minister declared that, on condition that the Israeli occupation troops are unconditionally withdrawn, Syria is prepared to immediately withdraw from Lebanese territory its military contingent which is part of the inter-Arab peacekeeping force in that country.

The PLO has resolutely rejected the U.S. plans to establish imperialist and Zionist domination of Lebanon. Addressing Palestine resistance movement fighters, Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, emphasized that the Palestinian revolution will continue the struggle to frustrate hostile plans in the Near East.

Lebanese Protests Noted

LD180922 Moscow TASS in English 0901 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Beirut May 18 TASS -- Mass actions against the signing of the so-called peace agreement with Israel have been held in Lebanon.

In the southern suburbs of Beirut more than a thousand Lebanese and Palestinians took part in a march of protest. Pickets of demonstrators blocked a number of streets and one of the squares where a meeting was held. The speakers at the meeting demanded abrogation of the disgraceful agreement with Tel Aviv which, with U.S. help, imposed upon Lebanon the terms which undermine its sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity.

In Ba'labakk thousands of people came into the streets to categorically express their refusal to recognize the legacy of the fettering "peace" with Israel which was imposed upon Lebanon by Washington. A statement, which was adopted by the participants in the mammoth manifestation of the Al-Biqa' residents, stresses that the agreement with Zionists leads to consolidation of the Israeli occupation of Lebanese lands, of political, economic, and military subordination of the country to U.S. and Israeli plans in the Middle East.

Enterprises stood idle in northern provinces of the country on Tuesday, there were no lessons at schools and other educational establishments, shops and markets were closed. A communique was adopted at a meeting of representatives of the progressive forces of the country, which was held in 'Akkar. The communique expresses categoric refusal to recognize the agreement with Tel Aviv, and highly appreciates actions of Lebanese patriots waging armed struggle against Israeli aggressors, and also the principled stand of the Soviet Union and Syria which come out in defence of Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity.

A general strike began at the maximum security Ansar concentration camp in protest against the signing of the so-called agreement on peace with Israel.

'Further Expansion' Threatened

LD171439 Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Nicosia May 17 TASS -- As Beirut Radio has reported, the signature of the so-called Lebanese-Israeli "peace agreement" took place today. The agreement, imposed upon Lebanon by the United States and Lebanon [as received], was also signed by the U.S. Administration's emissary.

The "peace agreement" is the result of Israel's piratic invasion of the territory of Lebanon and of attempts to impose the presence of Israeli and U.S. troops on that country in conditions which meet the interests of the Israeli aggressor. The agreement creates a real threat of further expansion of the U.S.-Israeli aggression in the Middle East, in particular, against countries neighbouring on Lebanon, and fully ignores the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and to the establishment on an independent state of its own. Besides, the agreement consolidates U.S. military presence in Lebanon.

It is perfectly evident that Israel does not intend to withdraw from Lebanon, part of the territory of which has been handed over to the Israeli puppets -- the separatists of Haddad.

The Lebanese-Israeli agreement creates the illusion of a peaceful stealement in the Middle East, although in actual fact it does not solve either the Lebanese problem or the Middle East problem as a whole, including the Palestinian question.

The text of the document indicates that the United States jointly with Israel intends to continue its hegemonist policy, the aim of which is to continue to exercise diktat in the Middle East and to disunite Arab countries. The promise to withdraw Israeli troops from Lebanon is being accompanied with such an aggregate of conditions which enable Tel-Aviv to consolidate its hold on the territory of that country still more and to trample the rights of the Lebanese people.

The very fact of the signing of such an agreement as a result of the piracy being practised by Israel with regard to the Lebanese and the Palestinians indicates that U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism seek to impose upon the international community their own conditions for a Middle East "settlement," conditions which meet only the interests of U.S. monopolies and of the U.S. military-industrial complex.

'Massive Pressure' on Lebanon

LD141856 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 14 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash writes:

It seems that there is no limit to insolence of the Israeli aggressors and their influential American supporters, who said "O.K." to Tel Aviv's armed intervention against sovereign Lebanon. Owing to Israel's armed invasion of Lebanon last year the United States consolidated itself in one of the most strategically important areas of the Middle East. That eloquent admission was made by former Israeli Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon who led Tel Aviv's barbarous aggression.

Speaking at the National Press Club in the capital of the United States, that high-placed terrorist, who is now a close adviser of Premier Begin, did not conceal that Tel Aviv and Washington intend to actually occupy forever sovereign Lebanon and make it a bridgehead for armed interference into affairs of independent Arab countries, for expansion of their military presence in the region. The Israeli "hawk" made it clear that the so-called "Israeli-Lebanese agreement on withdrawal of troops" which was concocted with Washington's mediation is a cover for preparations by Tel Aviv and Washington for a new armed venture against Arab states in the region.

The situation in Lebanon and around it even more heightens. The United States and Israel jointly impose upon it such terms of "settlement" which indeed would lead if not to partitioning but to turning that country into Israel's vassal.

From Lebanon they demand that it should waive its independence and sovereignty, that the Israeli aggressor's troops, and also the U.S. troops, should actually continue staying on Lebanese soil. They seek to turn that Arab country into a bridgehead for aggressive actions against neighbouring Arab states, into a strongpoint of the U.S. military presence in the Middle East.

The so-called mediatory mission of the U.S. Secretary of State Shultz actually boiled down to exerting massive pressure upon the victim of the Israeli aggression -- Lebanon.

Washington, while promising in word to attain withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, actually did nothing to ensure that. It concentrated its attention on putting into life the so-called "Reagan plan" on the Middle East which was put forward by the U.S. President in September last year. Underlying that plan is American imperialism's desire to strengthen its political and military positions in the Arab world. It is by no means accidental that the fuss around the conclusion of the American-Israeli-Lebanese agreement is accompanied by military preparations against Syria. Threats are also being made to Jordan. In brief, they are talking of peace but preparing war.

For peace to really come to the long suffering Lebanese soil it is above all necessary that the aggressor's troops be fully pulled out from there. American and other foreign troops should also withdraw from Lebanon. The Soviet Union, as was stressed in the recent TASS statement, stands for united Lebanon; it favours restoration of its sovereignty, the ensuring of independence and territorial integrity.

Correspondent's Report

LD172113 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Separate ceremonies were held in Lebanon and Israel today to sign the so-called Lebanese-Israeli peace agreement. Our correspondent Leonid Rassadin reports:

The Lebanese-Israeli talks, in the fullest sense of the word, were held under the rumblings of the aggressor's tanks. Colossal pressure -- not only political, but also military -- was also exerted on the Lebanese authorities by the United States. Along the Lebanese coast -- including here, by the little village of (Khande) -- there is presently an armada of American ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet, Mediterranean.

I have in my hands the full text of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, published in the press. It is sufficient to scan the basic articles of the agreement, especially the additions, to come to the following conclusion: This document damages the sovereignty both of Lebanon and of pan-Arab interests. They have made Lebanon restrict its armed forces, and told it what weapons it can and cannot have. At the same time, there are no restrictions placed on Israel, although it has committed aggression several times.

Examine the so-called security zone in southern Lebanon. Joint Lebanese-Israeli patrols will be able to operate there. This means the presence of soldiers of the aggressor on Lebanese soil, and effective monitoring by Israel of everything happening in that country bordering on Syria. Is not the Syrian Arab Republic quite correct in this connection: It has categorically rejected the American-Israeli-Lebanese agreement, seeing it as a serious threat to its own security.

The Washington administration, having imposed on Lebanon a separate agreement with the aggressor, was perfectly well aware that its implementation was doomed to failure in advance. It is no accident that Israel has already stated that it does not intend to withdraw its troops from Lebanese territory. This is not based on the position of Syria, which demands the withdrawal of all Israeli soldiers from Lebanese territory. It is a question of more dangerous consequences -- of playing with fire -- which the United States and Israel have set in motion. A furious anti-Syrian campaign has been initiated in Washington and Tel Aviv, which is accompanied by a sharp increase in Israeli war preparations. Who knows when and where the Israeli aggressors may embark on a new huge military adventure against the Syrian Arab Republic?

The tension in the Middle East once again, for the umpteenth time, has been heated up to the extreme.

IZVESTIYA'S GEYVANDOV VIEWS SHULTZ MISSION

PM130946 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 83 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA political observer K. Geyvandov article: "'Mediation' in Favor of the Aggressor"]

[Text] As was to be expected, one of the chief results of the Americans' latest mission of "mediation" in the Near East, carried out this time by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz himself, was the possibility of Israel unleashing a new war against a neighboring Arab country. Israeli Defense Minister Arens left no room for doubt on this score, stating, according to Israeli radio, that a war with Syria in southern Lebanon is quite probable. The seriousness of the Tel Aviv military's intentions is also indicated by the steady buildup in military preparations in the Lebanese capital, the Al-Biqa' Valley, and other sectors. Levi, chief of the Israeli Armed Forces General Staff, has also spoken of preparations for military operations against Syria "on all fronts."

The situation has deteriorated in recent days both in Beirut and in the mountains of Lebanon, where the Israeli occupiers are provoking armed clashes between communities. In combination with Secretary of State Shultz' "shuttle diplomacy," all this recalls the familiar American-Israeli scenario -- that of entering another page of "faits accomplis" in the annals of the Near East conflict. It is not hard to convince oneself of this on the basis of even a cursory acquaintance with the American draft agreement resulting from talks which lasted many months on the withdrawal of the Israeli aggressor's troops from Lebanon. The draft agreement amounts to joint attempts by the United States and Israel to impose on Lebanon settlement terms which would lead, in effect, if not to the country's dismemberment, at least to its transformation into an Israeli vassal.

In fact Lebanon is being asked to forego its independence and sovereignty and allow the Israeli aggressor's troops as well as U.S. troops to continue, in effect, to occupy Lebanese soil. Moreover, they seek to transform that Arab country, with the help of a settlement in the American-Israeli fashion, into a bridgehead for aggressive actions against neighboring Arab states and one of the strong points of the U.S. military presence in the Near East. These aims are served, in particular, by the proposal made in the U.S. secretary of state's plan for the creation of a so-called security zone for Israel in southern Lebanon extending for 45 km from Israel's northern border with Lebanon, where Israeli and American solidery will in effect be boss.

Tel Aviv not only seeks to retain its military presence in that zone at the cost of a severe restriction of the Lebanese authorities' sovereignty, but also is trying with all its might to "legitimize" and extend the "rights" of its puppet Haddad there. Thus, against the Beirut government's will, the Israeli occupiers intend to impose that former major on the Lebanese administration on their own terms, and Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir, speaking on Israeli radio, promises: "We will take steps in the next few days to consolidate his (Haddad's) position, and he and his comrades can be sure that they will play a decisive role in southern Lebanon."

In other words, it is basically a question of rewarding the aggressor, who bears the shameful stigma of bloody crimes in Lebanon. And this is being done with a cynicism and frank disregard for generally accepted norms of morality and law of which history can show few examples. In fact, Washington is showing by all its actions that it intends to continue the bloody history of the Near East conflict or at least to decide it in its own way, which amounts more or less to the same thing. This is indicated by the two basic tasks whose fulfillment the White House entrusted to Shultz.

The first of these tasks was to strengthen and further develop the "strategic cooperation" with Israel, on which an official agreement was signed back in 1981. Incidentally, this task was set not the least with an eye to the forthcoming 1984 presidential elections and the concern for the U.S. Jewish community which is inevitable in such cases.

The activation of American-Israeli strategic cooperation on all points, THE NEW YORK TIMES military observer D. Middleton wrote in this connection, citing government sources, "is evidently the price which the United States must pay for the Israelis' withdrawal from Lebanon, though not, they assert, from the territory of the West Bank or the Jordan or from the Gaza Strip." But it is clear from the terms of the agreement which Washington and Tel Aviv seek to impose on Beirut that Israel does not intend in practice to withdraw from Lebanon either. Nonetheless, the United States is already resuming deliveries to the Israeli Army of major consignments of F-16 military planes and other armaments and is granting Israel everything it needs for the production of the new Lavi fighter, while the American Congress is surreptitiously increasing by hundreds of millions of dollars the extent of military and economic aid to Tel Aviv.

The second task which the White House set for Shultz' mission was to create the conditions for a revival of the "Reagan plan," by means of which the present U.S. Administration would like to "close" the Near East problem. The development of events after this "plan" was published showed that the Arabs rightly assessed it as a continuation of Camp David, and by no means as the way to an all-embracing settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the basis of which is the Palestinian problem. Acting accordingly, they refused to hold talks on its basis and believe that the principles elaborated at the all-Arab summit conference held last September in the Moroccan city of Fes should at least be taken as such a basis. It is well known that this program puts forward as key issues the demands for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state. The Fes decisions reaffirmed the PLO's mandate as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

Similar principles are enshrined in UN resolutions and the Soviet proposals on this issue and have met with the widest support both in Arab countries and in the vast majority of other states in the world, because they show the true way to a peaceful, all-embracing Near East settlement. In the existing conditions it would seem that the U.S. Administration, too, should draw the necessary conclusion. But that has not happened, because Washington attaches paramount importance to its own selfish goals in the Near East, and at this stage the only means of achieving them, it was reasoned in the United States, is to push the "Reagan plan" through at all costs.

But how, one wonders, can it be implemented if the Syrians and Palestinians stand in the way? The present American Administration has found an "unambiguous" answer to this question, too -- clear away the Syrian and Palestinian obstacle. So now they send the U.S. secretary of state to the Near East to try to achieve through massive pressure on the victim of Israeli aggression -- Lebanon -- what could not be done last summer by Tel Aviv against the Palestinians and Syrians with the help of military intervention. With Shultz' appearance in the region everything was turned upside down, and the talks on the Israeli aggressors' withdrawal from Lebanon became in essence the presentation of an American-Israeli ultimatum on the preliminary evacuation from Lebanon of Syrian Army subunits and armed formations of the Palestinian resistance movement. Or else? Or else what Arens and Levi now threaten Syria with if it remains in Lebanon. Shamir even considered it necessary to make a special statement on this last matter.

Let us say frankly that this is not the first time that U.S. "mediation" has been a disaster for the Arabs. To the accompaniment of American "mediation" the nuclear installation in Iraq was bombed, Israeli spy planes make continual incursions into Saudi Arabia's air space, barbaric raids were made by Tel Aviv's planes on peaceful Lebanese cities and villages in summer 1981, the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples began in summer 1982 and the monstrous slaughter of Palestinians in Sabra and Shatila was perpetrated under cover of American guarantees.

That is why the current intrigues against Lebanon are rightly regarded by many Arab countries particularly neighboring ones, not only as an attempt to impose a separate Camp David-type deal on yet another Arab state and remove the Palestinian problem from the agenda, but also as a direct threat to their security and to peace in the Near East. As has been noted, the builup of military preparations against Syria is the direct result of the fuss over the conclusion of an American-Israeli-Lebanese agreement. Threats are also being made against Jordan.

The Reagan administration's attempts to impose on Lebanon a settlement on American-Israeli terms and to use that circumstance to continue the course of military adventures against Arab countries constitute a clear manifestation of Washington's general anti-Arab line in the Near East. So the stance of the leaders of certain Arab states -- a stance regarded by the progressive Arab public as tacit connivance with American-Israeli plans -- is surprising, to say the least. It is, of course, possible to understand the Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman who expresses "deep satisfaction" with the Israeli-Lebanese "agreement" elaborated through Shultz's "mediation," since this "satisfaction" is chiefly connected with the prospect of an end to his country's status as the only Arab state to have concluded a separate deal with Israel. But as for the other Arab countries, it is clear to everyone that both the "agreement" on Lebanon proposed by the United States and the U.S. plans for a Near East settlement are in direct contradiction to all the decisions of all-Arab summit conferences, including the 1982 Fes conference. It must not be forgotten, lastly, that according to Tel Aviv's scenario the "zone of operation" of the American-Israeli memorandum on "strategic cooperation" for Isreal extends from Morocco to Pakistan and takes in Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries. Hence the only conclusion which springs to mind is that the task of rebuffing these anti-Arab plans is an all-Arab cuse on which many positive decisions have been taken. Only their fulfillment can thwart the new conspiracy against the Arabs. Otherwise the "fait accompli" with regard to Lebanon today could result in the same thing for another Arab country tomorrow, a third the next day, and so forth.

What is happening in Lebanon is far from a matter of indifference to Soviet people, who have always regarded the Lebansese people with sympathy and friendship. That is why the Soviet Union resolutely condemns the policy of diktat toward Lebanon and the attempts to flout its rights as a sovereign independent state. There is hardly room for two opinions here -- if peace is to come to the long suffering Lebanese land, it is necessary first of all for the aggressors' troops to be fully withdrawn from there. On this matter there are UN Security Council Resolutions No 506 and No 509, adopted unanimously back in June of last year. They demand the Israeli occupiers' unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon, and must be fulfilled. The American troops and other foreign troops there must also be withdrawn from Lebanese soil.

Attempts to resolve the entire range of complex issues in the Arab-Israeli conflict by means of arm-twisting and force -- particularly military force -- not only exacerbate the Near East situation, but have a negative effect on the overall international situation. And all the responsiblity for this rests with Washington and Tel Aviv.

DOS SANTOS 'WORKING VISIT' UNDERWAY IN MOSCOW

Meets With Andropov

LD161055 Moscow TASS in English 1049 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 16 TASS -- Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a conversation with Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola, in the Kremlin today.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos arrived in Moscow today for a working friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

Kremlin Meeting Held

PM180908 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS Headline: "Conversation at the Kremlin"]

[Text] A meeting took place 17 May in the Kremlin between Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Soviet foreign minister; Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Soviet defense minister; Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola; P.M. Tonha Pedale, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense; P. Luvualu, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Politburo and general secretary of the National Association of Angolan Working People; A. van Dunem Mbinda, MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee secretary for international relations; and P. Jorge, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs.

During the conversation, Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed deep satisfaction over his meeting and exchange of opinions with Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He noted the steadfast aspiration of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the entire Angolan people for the further strengthening of friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the CPSU and the Soviet people.

In a discussion of current urgent problems the coincidence [sovpadeniye] of the positions of the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola was confirmed. Both sides stressed a readiness to further coordinate the efforts of the Soviet Union and Angola in the international arena in the struggle to prevent nuclear war, to curb the arms race and to alleviate international tension.

The problem of Namibia was touched upon. It was noted that the obtaining of Namibian independence -- in accordance with well-known UN resolutions -- is being obstructed by the illegal occupation of Namibian territory by troops of the racist South African regime, with the patronage and support of several countries of the West, first and foremost, the United States.

Specific questions were considered of the further development and deepening of cooperation between the USSR and Angola, including inter-party links between the CPSU and the MPLA-Labor Party. A useful exchange of opinions on other questions of mutual interest also took place.

The following officials also took part in the conversation, which took place in an atmosphere of comradeship and mutual understanding:

Comrade Nikolay Ogarkov, Soviet first deputy defense minister; Comrade Rostislav Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; Comrade Leonid Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister; Comrade Zotov, chief of a directorate of the USSR Defense Ministry; Comrade Vadim Loginov, USSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Angola; Comrade Veniami Likhachev, chief of the Second African Department of the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry; and Angolan Ambassador to the USSR L.P. de Castro.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. He honored with a moment's silence the memory of the creator of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and founder of the world's first socialist state. The guest paid a tribute of profound respect to the Soviet soldiers who fell in the struggle against facism for the freedom of their motherland and for happiness and world peace. He also laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

Baybakov Meets Angolan Ministers

LD172317 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Today Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received Do Nascimento, Angolan minister of planning; De Castro van Dunem, minister of energy and petroleum; and Teixeira de Matos, minister of finance and governor of the National Bank. During a friendly talk questions connected with further development of economic and trade relations between the USSR and Angola were examined.

Tikhonov-Dos Santos Dinner Speeches

PM172258 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Government gave a dinner 16 May in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-Labor Party] and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

Attending the dinner on the Soviet side were Comrades N.A. Tikhonov, G.A. Aliyev, A.A. Gromyko, V.V. Kuznetsov, and B.N. Ponomarev; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers the chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other USSR ministers; chairmen of USSR state committees; other officials.

N.A. Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a speech.

Comrade N.A. Tikhonov's Speech

On Behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov personally, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Soviet Government, he said, we dearly welcome you, Comrade dos Santos, as an outstanding party and state leader of the People's Republic of Angola and an authoritative political figure of independent Africa.

Your present visit is further proof of the steadily strengthening friendship between our countries which was born in the difficult years of the Angolan people's armed struggle for their liberation from colonial rule.

We are glad to note that the friendly Soviet-Angolan relations are developing successfully on the principles of equality, mutual respect, and trust. Their reliable foundation was formed by the 1976 Friendship and Cooperation Treaty and by the adherence of our parties and states to the ideals of peace, freedom, international solidarity, and socialism. Fine prospects for the fruitful collaboration of the Soviet Union and Angola have been opened up by the economic and technical cooperation program signed in Moscow last year, which also embraces trade between our countries through 1990. The first steps toward the implementation of this program have already been taken. And this is being confirmed during the current visit to the Soviet Union by the president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola.

We note with great satisfaction that a comprehensive comradely discussion of the issues of Soviet-Angolan cooperation and of the most important problems of the day have entered firmly into the practice of relations between the leaders of our parties and states and that this tradition is being further developed.

You and we are unanimous as regards the fact that the contemporary international situation is a complex and dangerous one for the cause of peace. The ruling circles of the United States are continuing to boost the nuclear missile arms race and are employing levers of political, economic, and other pressure against sovereign states -- African states included -- for the achievement of their own imperialist goals. And they try to present all this as a manifestation of concern to "strengthen democracy."

However, no subterfuge can justify support for the racist South African regime in its barbarous suppression of the Namibian people's struggle for freedom and independence, and its subversive activity and direct aggression against independent African states. The aim of the imperialists and the racists vis-a-vis Angola is to overthrow the government of the MPLA-Labor Party and establish in the role of rulers their own puppets from the counterrevolutionary gangs belonging to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA].

The People's Republic of Angola is in the front line of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism.

The enemies of Africa's independence and freedom have taken up arms against Angola. But your country is not alone. It has acquired numerous friends and won for itself great prestige within Africa and beyond its borders as a selfless fighter for the peoples' just cause, for universal peace, for peace on the African Continent.

People's Angola is taking an active part in the struggle by the forces of peace and social progress against the arms race, against the imperialist policy of pressure on the developing countries, and interference in their internal affairs. As a country belonging to the Nonaligned Movement it consistently advocates the restructuring of international economic relations on a fair, democratic basis.

We know what great importance Angola attaches to the speediest just solution of the Namibian problem. In this connection we assure our Angolan friends that we intend to continue to render our full support to Angola and the other "Frontline" states of Africa in their efforts to achieve a Namibian settlement based on the fulfillment of the corresponding UN decisions.

Soviet people understand well why the Angolan people chose the path of development signposted by socialism.

Your successes in building a new society gladden us, and we know that they could have been even more evident and weighty if it were not for the aggressive actions of Pretoria's racists and the counterrevolutionary gangs maintained by them. We share the confidence of our Angolan friends that People's Angola, tempered in struggle, and the MPLA-Labor Party will succeed in defending their revolutionary achievements.

We are convinced that the Soviet-Angolan meetings in Moscow and Comrade dos Santos' talks with Comrade Andropov and the other Soviet leaders will serve to further strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola.

N.A. Tikhonov proposed a toast to the health of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos and all the Angolan comrades, and to lasting, unbreakable friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola and between the CPSU and the MPLA-Labor Party.

J.E. dos Santos spoke in reply.

Comrade J.E. dos Santos' Speech

I thank you for the kind invitation sent to me by the CPSU Central Committee to pay a working visit of friendship to your beautiful country. We are glad at this opportunity to meet the leaders of your party and state and to familiarize ourselves with your experience of building a socialist society. Many of the problems now confronting us have been resolved successfully in your country.

Your party has a long history of struggle in defense of the interests of the revolutionary workers, peasants, and intelligentsia. Its theoretical and practical activity has inspired and is inspiring the progressive and revolutionary peoples who are struggling against colonial and fascist oppression and for independence, freedom, and social progress.

Under the leadership of the vanguard party, the party of Lenin, your people have been able to transform a once backward country, a country subjected to devastation in two world wars, into a world power respected for its constructive positions in defense of peace, in defense of the exploited and oppressed peoples, in defense of social progress.

In this connection I would particularly like to note that the prestige enjoyed by the Soviet Union is based upon the important role your country plays in aiding the struggle for national liberation and national reconstruction by the countries which have freed themselves from the colonial yoke.

The internal situation in our country is characterized by increased military activity by the racist Republic of South Africa [RSA] in close collaboration with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] puppets on the orders of U.S.-led international imperialism. It is this which is preventing us from implementing in full a program of actions in various spheres of national life, and in the economic sphere particularly, despite the enormous efforts of our party and government.

In order to minimize the pernicious consequences of this and ensure the satisfaction of the most vital demands of our people, the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party recently approved a universal emergency plan. But, as you know, the aggressive actions of imperialism implemented thanks to the RSA aim at preventing the social and economic development not only of Angola but of the countries of southern Africa as a whole, and also of neutralizing these countries' efforts to free themselves from the tutelage of the racist regime and attain economic independence.

By destabilizing the independent countries of this region imperialism seeks to force them to abandon their assistance to the national liberation movement and hence delay the granting of independence to Namibia and perpetuate the policy of apartheid in the RSA.

In our opinion, in order to achieve peace it is essential both to find a just and all-embracing solution to the Namibian problem by fulfilling the appropriate UN Security Council resolution and to destroy the anachronistic system of apartheid.

The importunings of the United States, which is trying to link the fulfillment of the said resolution with the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist forces from Angola, are an act of overt interference in the internal affairs of our country and encourage the RSA to continue the illegal occupation of Namibia. All this proves that Africa remains a target for the maneuvers of an imperialism which is jealously guarding its interests there.

The aggressive actions of imperialism and the whole of world reaction are the main reason for the outbreak and continuation of conflicts in the Near East, Central America, Southeast Asia, and other areas of the planet. It is clear to all that these conflicts are fueled by the capitalist countries' multinational corporations which derive fabulous profits from the further development of the military industry -- the chief foundation of the arms race.

The People's Republic of Angola resolutely condemns the militarist and adventurist policy of the NATO's military circles and again expresses unconditional support for the Soviet Union's peace proposals and for its constructive policy of peaceful coexistence.

Relations between the People's Republic of Angola and the USSR are developing on the basis of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty signed by Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and A. Neto, whom we will always remember and whose activity in the name of revolutionary ideals and peace throughout the world have facilitated its successful implementation.

Recent years have seen the signing of a number of concrete agreements in the sphere of party ties, the economy, culture, and defense -- agreements to whose implementation our parties and governments are devoting the maximum efforts.

The need to strengthen our defense capability and to develop our economic and trade ties based on the excellent relations of friendship, mutual respect, and mutual benefit which have always characterized our cooperation and promoted the more effective solution of our country's most current problems -- this is what determines our interest in the fruitfulness of this working and friendly visit to the motherland of Lenin, to the country symbolizing the unwavering defense of the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

We are confident that the agreements we have signed today in Moscow will impart a new impetus to the development and deepening of the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two peoples, parties, and governments.

In conclusion J.E. dos Santos proposed a toast to the health of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, to the health of all those present, and to the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Angola and the USSR.

The speeches of Comrades N.A. Tikhonov and J.E. dos Santos were listened to attentively and greeted with prolonged applause.

The dinner took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Angolan Media Cited

PM180936 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "On a Firm Basis"]

[Text] Luanda, 17 May -- Angola's mass information media widely reported the friendly working visit to the USSR by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola. The press, radio, and television report in detail the signing of Soviet-Angolan documents: a protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Angola for 1983-1984, and a plan on party relations between the CPSU and the MPLA-Labor Party.

The newspaper JORNAL DO ANGOLA frontpages materials on the meeting between Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and J.E. dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and Angolan president, and the dinner given at the Great Palace of the Kremlin by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers in honor of J.E. dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and Angolan president.

Soviet-Angolan relations, the newspaper stresses, are developing successfully in line with the principles of equality, mutual respect, and trust. The People's Republic of Angola is in the vanguard of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism. The enemies of African freedom and independence have risen against it, but Angola is not alone in this struggle. It has gained many friends and acquired tremendous prestige in Africa and far beyond its borders as a consistent fighter for national independence and freedom of the peoples, for universal peace, and for peace on the African Continent.

The newspaper notes that the Soviet Union enjoys great prestige in Africa and plays an important role in rendering help to the struggle for the national liberation and national reconstruction of countries which have liberated themselves from colonial slavery.

The Angolan news agency ANGOP stresses that during the comradely meeting between Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and J.E. dos Santos, they strongly condemned the attempts by the United States and its allies to delay the granting of independence to the Namibian people by artifically linking this problem with the stay of Cuban servicemen-internationalists in Angola, which has no connection with the problem. The Soviet and Angolan leaders, ANGOP notes, demanded an immediate cessation of South Africa's undeclared war against Angola, the withdrawal of the racists' troops from its territory, and the cessation of support for puppet reactionary anti-Angolan organizations.

Yu.V. Andropov and J.E. dos Santos, the news agency stresses, expressed satisfaction with the steady strengthening of friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and Angola and spoke in favor of further development of relations and contacts in all spheres. They expressed concern about the continuing tension in the world and the dangerous situation created in individual regions as a result of the aggressive adventurist course of imperialist forces headed by the United States. Stress was laid on the need to step up further the struggle by all progressive, peace-loving, and national liberation forces to diminish the threat of war, curb the arms race, and strengthen peace and security on earth.

FURTHER DETAILS OF TIKHONOV-DOS SANTOS 16 MAY MEETING

PM180855 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 18 May carries in its First Edition on page 1 a TASS report on the Tikhonov-Dos Santos meeting which took place in the Kremlin on 16 May. The PRAVDA report, entitled "In a Spirit of Mutual Understanding," has been compared with the Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA version published in the 17 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page J 4, and was found to be identical with the exception of the following addition:

Last paragraph, last line, the PRAVDA version reads: ...imperialism and racism.

Taking part in the friendly talks were:

On the Soviet side: N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; G.K. Zhuravlev, first deputy minister of foreign trade; L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; USSR Ambassador to Angola V.P. Loginov; and V.A. Likhachev, chief of a department at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On the Angolan side: P.M. Tonha (Pedale) [names within parentheses as printed in parentheses by PRAVDA] member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense; P. Luvualu, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Politburo and general secretary of the National Association of Angolan Working People; A. van Dunem (Mbinda), MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee secretary for international relations; P. Jorge, minister of foreign affairs; L. do Nascimento, minister of planning; P. de Castro van Dunem (Loy), minister of energy and minister of petroleum; A. Teixeira de Matos, minister of finance and director of the National Bank; and L.D.Pl. de Castro, Angolan ambassador to the USSR. (supplying additional passage)

KIRKPATRICK NICARAGUAN REMARKS DRAW COMMENT

LD172157 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1820 GMT 17 May 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Lev Novikov]

[Text] Another statement was recently made by Jeane Kirkpatrick, the permanent U.S. representative at the United Nations. The main problem is, she said, that for the first time in our -- i.e., U.S. -- history, we face a serious need to defend one of our borders.

This might create the impression that the enemy is just about to cross the southern U.S. border; but since, according to Kirkpatrick, this enemy is the Salvadoran partisan groups and the Nicaraguan revolutionary regime, any schoolchild who has ever looked at a map can see how stupid such accusations are. First, El Salvador is separated from the U.S. by Mexico and Guatemala, and Nicaragua is even further away. Second, the Salvadoran patriotic forces do not threaten the United States -- the very idea is ridiculous -- but are struggling against a reactionary regime, hoping to see their country rid of tyranny. Nicaragua, as we well know, defends the liberty it won at great price. It is due to Washington's efforts that this small country is now encircled by hostile forces: in Honduras to the north and in Costa Rica to the south. In both places enemies of the Nicaraguan revolution are armed to the teeth.

Today we have received this video report. You are looking at a concentration of armed gangs of counterrevolutionaries in Costa Rica near the southern border of Nicaragua. [video shows armed gangs] I know this region well; I have been there more than once. From here the Sandinista detachments used to attack and defeat the forces of Somoza. Now, a counterrevolutionary rabble has gathered here after being expelled from the homeland by the Nicaraguan people. They are headed by the traitor to the Nicaraguan revolution, former participant in the struggle against Somoza but now a lackey of imperialism, Eden Pastora. [video focuses on Pastora] I know for certain that he receives American aid in money and weapons, and maintains direct contact with similar bandit formations in Honduras and with the reactionary opposition inside Nicaragua.

All this is primarily Washington's doing, as Jeane Kirkpatrick very well knows, because her own part in all this is no small one. She deliberately misinforms the American people; she frightens them and calls for blood. Let me cite another remark of hers: What has happened in Nicaragua is one of the greatest tragedies of our age. Well, really! The people's revolution in Nicaragua, which overthrew the bloody Somoza regime, according to her, constitutes one of the greatest tragedies of our age.

And what follows from this? The shameful policy of Washington, striving to destablize the situation in Nicaragua; the escalation of American military aid to the Salvadoran regime. This year the Senate alone has sanctioned $76 million in such aid. In addition to the $81 million provided last year, this looks threatening, the more so since the American Administration reserves the right to spend further funds on military aid to El Salvador from other programs in the event of an emergency. It presents no great difficulty for the CIA and the Pentagon to find or create such an emergency.

In brief, it is via a military solution that the Reagan administration wants to get its way in the Central American region. In justification of such actions we have propaganda speeches from the apologists of American aggressive policy such as Jeane Kirkpatrick. As the paper THE NEW YORK TIMES cynically said: In El Salvador -- I quote -- the United States has to defend the democratic process, and for this, our -- i.e., American -- military aid is necessary. Nothing could be clearer.

CUBA'S GARCIA MEETS ALIYEV, COMPLETES VISIT

PM171423 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 May 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Visit Ended"]

[Text] On 16 May in the Kremlin G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received G. Garcia, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Political Bureau, vice president of the Republic of Cuba Council of State and Council of Ministers, and minister of transportation, currently on a working visit in the Soviet Union.

During their conversation questions were discussed relating to bilateral cooperation in the sphere of transportation and the conveyance of foreign trade shipments between their countries. Special attention was paid to the further development and efficient utilization of all means of transportation in the Republic of Cuba, the strengthening of the material and technical base of transportation, and the training of national cadres.

The meeting, which passed in a warm, friendly atmsophere, was attended by USSR Ministers T.B. Guzhenko and N.S. Konarev, and by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade N.N. Smelyakov.

On the same day G.A. Aliyev gave a luncheon in honor of the Cuban guest.

During his visit G. Garcia met leaders of a number of ministries and departments and was acquainted with the work of some transportation enterprises in Moscow and Leningrad.

REAGAN VISIT TO MIAMI CALLED 'ANTI-CUBA ACT'

LD180854 Moscow TASS in English 0706 GMT 18 May 83

["Newspaper 'PRAVDA': An Unceremonious 'Ceremony'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 18 TASS -- "The U.S. Administration, it appears, is preparing another anti-Cuban propagandist act of sabotage," points out today's PRAVDA.

Commenting on reports on the U.S. President's intention to make a trip to Miami (Florida) on May 20 to attend a "ceremony" on the occasion of an "independence day of Cuba", the newspaper recalls: "Neither the pointed evacuation of U.S. troops in 1902 nor the formal proclamation of a bourgeois republic in Cuba freed the country from U.S. bondage. Actually the island remained a colony of U.S. imperialism which for decades maintained the tyranny of dictatorial regimes in Cuba."

Having accomplished a revolution in 1959, the Cuban people took power into their own hands, PRAVDA points out. The lackeys of Yankees were overthrown, and the Cubans gained genuine independence. The people of Cuba celebrates as national holidays its glorious historical dates: July 26 -- the day of national uprising, and January 1 -- the day of liberation.

"The USA, as is seen, forgets," the newspaper writes, "that history cannot be turned backwards, and that there is not and cannot be a return to olden times which are so dear to the heart of the White House administration or to dictatorial ways in Cuba. Any unceremonious attempts at interfering in the internal affairs of Cuba are obviously doomed to failure, whatever the declarations they are covered up with and whatever the set-scenes they are furnished with."

BORODIN ON TRIAL FOR 'SLANDERING' SOVIET STATE

LD171717 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 17 TASS -- The hearing of the criminal case of Leonid Borodin, 45, on charges of committing crimes covered by part 11 of Article 70 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda) began today at an open session of the Moscow City Court. The court is presided by Judge Vladimir Bogdanov; the people's assessors are Leonid Pikul, a metal worker from a design bureau, and Nikolay Mosyagin, a foreman from a chemical plant. The case for the state is presented by prosecutor Sergey Zakharov. The defendant's legal counsel is Oleg Yefremov, member of the Moscow City Collegium of Lawyers.

Borodin, who has been already held to criminal account for committing a particularly dangerous state crime, was arrested for the second time in May 1982. It follows from the indictment, which was read out today at the trial, that Borodin is accused of engaging in anti-constitutional activities in the period from 1976 to 1982 by producing and disseminating works containing slander against the Soviet state and social systems and also of sending them through illegal channels abroad, where these works were published by the NTS (People's Labour Alliance) Publishing house "Posev" and were used by that subversive organisation for aims hostile to the Soviet state.

Borodin's wife and other relatives are present at the trial.

REPIN TRIAL HEARS EVIDENCE OF 'AID FUND'

LD171627 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Leningrad May 17 TASS -- The trial of Repin continued here today. During the day the court questioned 16 witnesses. They cited concrete facts of the crimes commited by Repin. In particular, witness Vyacheslav Kuznetsov testified that when getting money from the "aid fund for political prisoners" he felt that he had to repay this money by work. Besides the benefactors themselves hinted at this. Such aid was given only to those of us who had not embarked on the road of correcting their past behaviour, Kuznetsov went on, who took part in instigated "protest actions," signed various "appeals" and "calls" while often not having even an inkling about their meaning.

Cited during the hearing was testimony by Nikolay Belov. "I immediately declined the aid from the 'fund' that was offered me because in no way do I classify myself as an anti-Sovietist," he said. "But in the lists of mythical political prisoners, drawn up by Repin on orders of his masters I remained as a 'prisoner of conscience' just as other former collaborators of fascists, bandits from bourgeois-nationalistic formations and common criminals."

Other witnesses also confirmed concrete facts of Repin's criminal activities. At the end of the day the court began the evaluation of material evidence in Repin's criminal case. The trial will continue on Monday, May 23, when the debate of the sides will begin.

DISSIDENT YOUTHS 'UNEXPECTEDLY RELEASED' IN APRIL

NC171738 Paris AFP in English 1726 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Moscow, May 17 (AFP) -- Four of six young dissidents accused of publishing a newspaper that said privileged Soviet leaders lived in luxury and exploited the masses have been unexpectedly released, sources close to group said.

The six youths, some of them sons of top officials, were arrested in an April 1982 round-up of political and religious dissidents and charged with setting up a secret organisation faviouring Italian-style "Eurocommunism."

Their trial was adjourned indefinitely on February 14 this year, following two postponents. The official reason given was that the judge was ill.

There was no official explanation for their release at the end of April, but observers here felt that their families could have pressured the authorities.

The youths, all of whom risked seven years in labour camps, previously worked in research institutes or for official Soviet newspapers, their friends said.

KOMMUNIST HISTORY EDITOR SALYCHEV 'DIES SUDDENLY'

PM131351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May First Edition p 6

[Obituary of S.S. Salychev: "In Memory of a Comrade"]

[Text] The collective of the editorial office of the journal KOMMUNIST has suffered a grave loss. Doctor of Historical Sciences Stepan Stepanovich Salychev, member of the editorial collegium and editor collegium and editor of the History Department, has died suddenly in his 56th year.

Stepan Stepanovich was known as a reseacher into the history of the international workers movement. He wrote several books and brochures and many articles. S.S. Salychev's last major work was as executive editor of the fifth volume of the fundamental study "The International Workers Movement: Questions of History and Theory."

Stepan Stepanovich was an open-hearted man and had the temperament of a real political fighter. That is how he will remain in the memory of those who knew him.

[Signed] A group of comrades

RSFSR RURAL CONSTRUCTION MINISTER REPLACED

PM132215 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 May First Edition p 2

[Unattributed Report: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Valentina Petrovicha Vatrakova RSFSR minister of rural construction, releasing Comrade Nikolay Semenovich Maltsev from this post in connection with hisretirement.

NEWSPAPER DETAILS JAN-APR INDUSTRIAL RESULTS

PM171125 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 17 May 83 p 3

[Unattributed Report Under the Rubric "Summing up the Results: April": "Improving Pace and Quality"]

[Text] The results of the first 4 months of the year indicate the growing return on the efforts of labor collectives competing to improve the efficiency and quality of work and complete plan targets ahead of schedule. The April plan for the total volume of output was surpassed by 2 percent. Over the 4 months, output increased 4.4 percent. This is a bigger increase than planned, and twice the increase achieved in January-April last year.

Labor productivity is also increasing ahead of the plan target. In the last 4 months it increased 3.6 percent, although the annual plan sets the increase at a level of 2.9 percent. This accounted for 84 percent of the growth in output. Certain ministries, such as the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, the Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, obtained all their increase in output through increased labor productivity. In the gas, electrical equipment, motor vehicle, and microbiological industries and in mineral fertilizer production, labor productivity is increasing more rapidly than planned. The coal industry is not yet coping with its target in this most important indicator.

An evaluation of the economic activity of associations and enterprises in terms of the volume of sales taking account of the fulfillment of deliveries indicates that by no means all collectives took energetic measures to strengthen contract discipline. Associations in the oil and gas industry fulfilled their commitments by virtually 100 percent. At enterprises of the Ministry of the Medical Industry, the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, and the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, this indicator was over 99 percent. The picture is different in the Ministry of Power Machine Building and the Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry: These ministries' associations fulfilled the 4-month plan for sales taking account of deliveries by only 95 percent. And in the Ministry of the Coal Industry and the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, three out of every four enterprises violated contract discipline. In the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, 1,179 collectives failed to cope with their commitments under economic contracts. They failed to supply associated enterprises with output worth more than R1 billion.

The best results since the start of the year have been achieved by production collectives in the following sector ministries (the first column of figures shows the growth in the total volume of output compared with January-April last year, the second shows the increase in labor productivity and the third shows the percentage fulfillment of the 4-month plan):

Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry	118.1	114.0	104
Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry	111.3	108.6	107
Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production	110.6	107.0	102

Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production	110.2	108.1	102
Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry	108.7	107.6	104
Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	108.3	107.9	102
Ministry of the Medical Industry	108.2	107.4	101
Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry	107.5	107.0	102
Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances	107.1	106.7	102

It must be noted that all the sector ministries coped with the plan for April and for the first 4 months of the year, with the exception of the Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, which failed to ensure fulfillment of the April target. The number of enterprises and associations which failed to cope with the plan for the volume of output fell by 700 compared with January-April last year. Most of such enterprises are still in the Ministry of the Coal Industry and the Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry. There nearly every fifth association failed to fulfill the 4-month target for the production of output.

In the fuel and power complex, gas industry collectives worked most persistently. Since the start of the year they have extracted nearly 178 billion cubic meters of fuel. Of this, some 3.7 billion is above-plan. Targets were also fulfilled for the extraction of oil and gas condensate. Miners brought to the surface more than 247 million tons of coal, exceeding additional targets by half a million tons.

But certain collectives' indebtedness is not lessening. For instance, the Bashkirugol Association's mines coped with only 76 percent of the January-April plan and now owe 580,000 tons of fuel. The debt of the Ekibastuzugol Association has already surpassed 1 million tons. This situation must engage the attention of leaders of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry. The laggard collectives must be given concrete help to organize steady work and extinguish their debts in a short space of time.

It is gratifying that every month sees an improvement in matters in ferrous metallurgy. Here targets for the production of the most important types of output were not only fulfilled, but considerably exceeded. For instance, 234,000 tons of pig iron and 467,000 tons of steel were smelted and 274,000 tons of finished rolled metal products and more than 11 million meters of steel pipes produced over and above the January-April plan. But 198 plants and combines did not fully ensure deliveries of metal output. They include the Krivoy Rog Zaporozhstal Metallurgical Plant (they failed to fulfill the 4-month plan for smelting pig iron), Dneprospetsstal (which did not cope fully with steel smelting targets), the Yenakiyevo, Zlatoust and Chelyabinsk plants and Zaporozhstal, which fell behind with finished rolled metal products, and the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine, which is behind with deliveries of steel pipes.

Among machine-building enterprises, the steadiest work is done by agricultural machine-building collectives, instrument-making workers, machine-tool building workers, and many enterprises in the motor vehicle industry and chemical machine-building. In the 4 months, 692 tractors, 412 tractor seeders and 145 grain-harvesting combines were manufactured in addition to the plan, and deliveries of spare parts for agricultural machinery were reliably ensured. Machine-tool building workers are rapidly increasing the output of automation manipulators with programmed control, while in the last 4 months motor-vehicle builders manufactured 1,700 cars above plan.

As for consumer goods, plan targets were fulfilled in most respects. In particular, the plan for the output of cultural, consumer and household goods was exceeded by 3 percent. Some 44,000 television sets, 72,000 radio receivers and about 4,000 washing machines were manufactured over and above the 4-month program. Light industry enterprises produced 19 million square meters of cotton textiles and nearly 5 million square meters of linen textiles above plan. The output of chinaware and earthenware increased.

Collectives in the food complex are gathering speed. Since the start of the year 2,824,000 tons of meat have been produced from state resources (192,000 tons above plan), and 969,000 tons of sausage products (15,000 tons above the target). More butter and vegetable oil and whole milk products were produced than was planned for the 4 months.

The main attention must now be devoted to questions connected with making labor collectives' work more rhythmic in order to consolidate the existing trend toward an improvement in quality indicators. At the same time party committees and economic organs should adopt practical measures to eliminate the indebtedness of those collectives which are lagging behind the annual plan targets. The "midpoint" of the year and of the whole 5-year plan is drawing near. And the year's results will depend largely on the pace at which labor collectives approach that midpoint and the results they achieve by then.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON CONSUMER GOODS RESOLUTION

PM131555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "More High-Quality Goods"]

[Text] The most important aim of our party's socioeconomic policy is the further, steady growth of the Soviet people's well-being. This is once again pointed out the recently adopted CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures To Improve the Provision of Consumer Goods to the Population in 1983-85."

In recent years the consumer market has been changing noticeably for the better. There are more clothes, shoes, fabrics and cultural, consumer and household goods. At the same time the purchasers' demands as regards the quality of products have also increased. The suppliers, however, are still updating their range only slowly and are inadequately improving their consumer merits. Thus, over the past 3 years industry has assimilated scarcely more than 400 of the 7,000 best product models selected by trade. Enterprises of the Ministries of Light Industry and Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliance and other ministries which are very unhurriedly assimilating new ideas and continuing to produce a number of obsolete models and designs of products merit just criticism.

The adopted resolution points out that, under the conditions of the market's increasing saturation with goods, questions of their range and quality are assuming decisive significance. Every sector of physical production and every enterprise, regardless of its specialization, must make its contribution to replenishing commodity resources and seek out reserves for the production of consumer goods, particularly ones for which the demand is still not being satisfied in full. It is necessary to ensure the unconditional fulfillment not only of the plans but also of the additional targets for deliveries of commodities in mass demand.

To realize these important tasks, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution provides for effective measures. Enterprises producing consumer goods will primarily be provided with equipment, raw materials, supplies, subassemblies and components. Above-plan material resources will be used principally for the additional production of goods. The USSR Gosbank is entrusted with establishing more preferential terms for crediting measures aimed at developing the production and improving the quality of products. The attention of planning organs is drawn to the setting of limits on capital investments and contract work to the extent necessary to fulfill the targets for increasing production capacities. The Ministry of the Chemical Industry is to draw up a program for supplying light industry with chemical products and considerably increasing the production of artificial fibers and yarns, plastics, dyes and other materials.

Enterprises' economic responsibility for the delivery of products which do not accord with the approved standard models is being enhanced. New forms of encouraging collectives which show constant concern for their quality and for producing a wide range of goods will be employed. The USSR Ministry of Trade and the Tsentrosoyuz are instructed to enhance the responsibility of trading organizations for providing the population with consumer goods and to increase exactingness toward industry for increasing the production of goods missing from the sales network, particularly inexpensive goods, and for fulfilling commodity delivery contacts. Measures are envisaged for improving the organization of trade, for studying and shaping consumer demand, and for correctly distributing commodity resources with regard to territorial peculiarities.

In increasing the production of high-quality goods, it is necessary to organize matters so as to avoid duplication and not start producing the very same products in several plants and factories located in one and the same region. Such experience has been accumulated in the Baltic republics and Belorussia, where coordinating centers have been set up to be in charge of the production and distribution of goods. The head ministries, entrusted with responsibility for supplying the market with consumer goods, must pursue a unified technical policy in the sphere of developing and introducing new types of goods.

Customers' statements contain many complaints that a lot of obsolete clothing and footwear and certain consumer and household goods pile up in the stores. The shortage of new products is accounted for by the complexity of the models' progression from conception to the conveyor belt. Therefore the USSR State Committee for Standards and the USSR State Committee on Prices are instructed, jointly with ministries and departments, to take additional measures to simplify the procedure for drawing up and approving normative-technical documentation and the prices of goods. Here it is important to reduce to a minimum the time taken to reach agreement and the number of organizations involved in the process. It is necessary to transfer the resolution of more and more questions to the provinces and to extend enterprises' independence in organizing the production of new products, particularly very simple ones.

An important reserve for replenishing commodity stocks is latent in the use of local raw material resources.

The initiative of a number of RSFSR and Ukrainian krays and oblasts, which decided to overfulfill the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan for the production of high-quality goods by making better use of existing capacities, modernizing and retooling enterprises, and more fully involving local resources, merits attention. Leningrad's Svetlana Association is doing a great deal to increase production of goods and improve their quality. Their proportion of the total production volume stands at approximately 10 percent. In the current 5-year plan, production of goods there will increase 44.2 percent.

Given effective assistance from party and soviet organs, it is possible everywhere to secure growth in the production of all types of products from nearby sources of raw materials. In this work it is necessary to strive for a result such that the production volume of goods at enterprises in good "A" sectors equals and even exceeds the wages fund of the collective.

Goods for everyone are a common concern. The persistent struggle to increase their production and to improve their range and quality is one of the most important tasks of party committees. Together with local soviets and trade unions, they must examine the state of affairs regarding the production of goods in every enterprise, enhance exactingness toward economic leaders for the unconditional fulfillment of plans and targets, and help to develop effective competition. The more excellent, diverse goods enter the trade network, the better and more securely Soviet people will live.

BRIEFS

GAS PIPELINE PROGRESS -- Preparations are in progress for receiving gas in the section of the Orenburg-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas main which runs along the northern slopes of the Carpathian Mountains. The first length of the section has already been tested. After the blast cleaning of the 44-kilometer length, the pipe was filled with gas to test it for tighteness. At the Carpathian section, the last 26 kilometers of pipes now remain to be welded. The builders intend to do this ahead of schedule. [Summary] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 11 May 83 AU]

AZERBAIJAN OIL PRODUCTION -- In addition to their established plan targets, the workers of the Shirvanyl Oil and Gas Administration have produced over 2,000 tons of oil and 3.2 million cubic meters of natural gas since the beginning of the year. Apart from this, the workers have completed work on eight wells, which have been put into operation. Recently, work on two new wells has also been completed. [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 16 May 83 GF]

RSFSR CSA REVIEWS SPRING SOWING PROGRESS

LD180220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] The RSFSR CSA has compiled data on the progress of the spring sowing drive. Commenting on this data, Stepan Filippovich Borshch, member of the collegium of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, noted that, overall in the European part of the RSFSR, where the main work in the sowing campaign has been completed, the weather conditions are favorable for the appearance and development of shoots. In the republic as a whole, various crops now cover more than 50 million hectares. That is 63 percent of the entire spring area. The sowing work is coming to an end on the grain fields in Perm Oblast and Bashkiriya. Large-scale work has been mounted on fields in the Transurals region. The optimum time for the sowing of wheat has also arrived in Siberia. Grain crops have been sown on one-third of the earmarked areas in Irkutsk and Chita Oblasts and on about half of Buryatiya.

The sowing of buckwheat and millet in the center of the country and in the Volga-Vyatka area is falling behind a little. In the republic as a whole, the plan has been fulfilled for the sowing of corn for grain. Many farms are increasing the area sown to this crop. Considerable areas, however, still remain to be sown to it in Saratov and Volgograd Oblasts. Sowing of corn for silage is under way everywhere. In Bryansk and Ivanovo Oblasts, the work is coming to an end, while farms of Kaluga and Kirov Oblasts are carrying it out slowly.

Sowing of sugar beets has been practically completed. Only small areas remain to be sown in Ulyanovsk, Gorkiy and Kuybyshev Oblasts. The sowing drive has also, by and large, been carried out on optimum schedules on the sunflower fields. Sowing of this crop is now being completed by machine operators in Voronezh, Lipetsk and Orenburg Oblasts.

IZVESTIYA DISCUSSES FEED HARVEST PROBLEMS

PM160912 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 May 83 Morning Edition p 1

[G. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "Early Haymaking"]

[Text] The early spring has increased the pace of work in the country's fodder fields. This is of great importance in creating favorable conditions for growth in the production of livestock products. The increase (according to the 4-month results) in purchases of milk, meat and eggs compared with last year is encouraging at present. The quarterly plans for the sales of these products to the state have been exceeded. However, overall success is still a long way off. It will depend in many respects on farmers' work in the fodder fields and on the quality of the forage they lay in for storage.

The Food Program envisages an increase in the production of feed in the current 5-year plan by 100 million tons of feed units. In other words, by one-fourth of what farms obtained in the 10th 5-year plan; for this reason fodder fields represent one of the main concerns today.

According to the latest operational data, feed crops occupy 11.3 million hectares in the country. Perennial unprotected [bespokrovnyye] grasses have been sown on 1 million hectares, protected grasses [podpokrovnyye] on 3.6 million hectares, and annual grasses on 4.3 million hectares. Nine union republics have started feed procurement.

In Tajikistan, the harvest of winter rape and perko has been completed and in Kirghizia, Turkmenia and Uzbekistan the first crop of alfa is being cut. The cutting of grasses has started in the Kuban. But the main work is yet to come.

The feed procurement is a lengthy campaign and it is important to choose the correct tactics and determine effective technological solutions at every stage. Especially as spring is keeping farmers in various parts of the country guessing.

What is important now, when the sowing of feed crops and grasses, the tending of meadows and pastures, and irrigation are all in progress and at the same time the mowing machines are cutting the first harvest of green matter? In the view of USSR Ministry of Agriculture specialists, what is most important now is not to fall behind.... So, for instance, wherever the grasses have reached the bud-formation stage, they must be mown quickly. In past years the mistakes of many agricultural specialists and farm leaders have been to adopt a "wait-and-see" attitude, as it were. Let the grass grow a bit more, they argued. This would appear correct. Why mow, when you can still add to the harvest?

But by no means are all our farms ready and able to get started quickly and to complete the haymaking in 2 weeks, for instance. And that, in most parts of the country, is precisely the maximum time that grasses retain their best nutritive qualities. Moreover, the current warm spring is simply hurrying agricultural workers along: harvest quickly and you can grow one more crop.

It is important to pay attention to the quality of feed from the first days of the harvest of grasses and other feed crops. The main thing here is to observe technological discipline. For instance, the production of grasses meal has now started in the south of the country. Large-scale vitamin meal production units have been started up. When alfafa and other protein-rich grasses are skillfully processed in them, a concentrate which can replace grain in livestock rations is obtained.

But the trouble is that by no means everywhere are the rules for the preparation of grass meal followed correctly. Often low-quality raw material is used -- weedy vegetation, rushes, haulms, and straw. The nutritional value of such grass meal is only nominal, there is little gain, yet it figures as high-quality feed in the accounts. The economic aspect of the matter must also be taken into account: The vitamin meal production units use considerable amounts of fuel. That, in turn, increases the prime cost of the end product -- milk, meat, and eggs. This is why experienced specialists dry the green matter in natural conditions befdore they load it into the vitamin meal production units. That cuts fuel consumption to 50-80 kg per ton of grass meal.

Procurement of cured hay has also started. When correctly prepared, it is a valuable feed. But what some farms produce is practically silage. Cured hay is a feed made from pre-dried grasses whose moisture content must not exceed 60 percent. However, many farms "skip" this technological operation. And the result is a sharp drop in the quality of feed. Anad what is most annoying is that frequently good raw material, grown with care and harvested on time, is spoiled. It would appear to be a minor simplification of the production process, but the cost to farms which are then forced to compensate with grain for the cured hay's deficient nutritive value if high.

All this has been mentioned not in order to disclose well-known truths, but because of the importance of these truths themselves. They must not be forgotten even in the bustle of spring fieldwork on a tight schedule.

And not only specialists on kolkhozes, on sovkhozes and at interfarm enterprises must concern themselves with the quality of feed (and consequently with the optimum procurement periods), but also personnel at the agro-industrial associations and organizations which form part of the agro-industrial complex. For instance, the number of local laboratories which grade feed for quality is currently being considerably increased. It seems that their task should be not so much to ascertain results as to provide timely assistance to farms in the form of advice and recommendations on how to improve the quality of feed.

The farmers' partners in the agro-industrial complex -- as CPSU Central Committee Politburo sessions have emphasized -- are called upon to do their utmost to provide rural areas with all that is needed for the successful execution of the whole complex of spring fieldwork. It cannot be said that this demand is not being fulfilled. However, the pace of fulfillment varies. Admittedly, the level of readiness of tractor mowers and mowing and shredding machines is 2-3 percent above last year's. But almost 20 percent -- more than 130,000 of these machines -- are still unfit for use. In the Kuban, mentioned earlier, haymaking has started with a level of mowing machine readiness lower than last year. Even more machines have not yet been overhauled in Rostov Oblast, Stavropol Kray, and the Kabardino-Balkar and Chechen-Ingush ASSR's. A tractor mower is not a very complex machine, but nevertheless these machines are standing idle.

Who is to be blamed -- the Selkhoztekhnika, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, or the machine-builders? Who specifically is to be censured for the generally insufficient readiness of equipment for cured hay towers and the briquetting of feed from silage harvesting combines? Spring is advancing faster than normal. It is getting warmer and warmer, yet in the RSFSR, for instance, 24 percent of the vitamin meal production units are not ready. Certain people have failed to deliver certain things, time has been lost.... Is it necessary to look for "extremes" here? After all, the country's agro-industrial complex has been -- for several years now -- the subject of independent, unified planning, so operational tasks in it could be resolved with more vigor and while taking account of the specific situation.

And the situation demands that local soviets and economic organs everywhere ensure complete, maximum readiness for fodder procurement. It is necessary to concentrate on the best possible utilization of natural fodder land. The USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Increase the Productivity of Natural Meadows and Pastures," adopted at the beginning of 1983, envisages significant progress in this work, which is carried out on 370 million hectares in our country. Considerable material and technical resources have been allocated and tasks have been assigned to specific executants. Work has started at local level and (going by first impressions) one would like it to be conducted more assertively and comprehensively. After all, reserves for expanding plowed land are very limited in our country. And natural feed-producing land is a kind of "reserve" in this respect. However, here, too, farmers would like to get more decisive help from their main partners in the meadows and pastures -- the land reclamation workers.

In short, the third year of the 5-year plan, in which positive changes in livestock raising have begun to emerge, demands a very serious approach to strengthening the feed base. This concerns all sectors of the agro-industrial complex. However, the main work is on the land, on the sowings of grass and other crops. This is where the overall success of feed production is decided. General concern and constant attention must be shown toward this area.

SOVIET UNION LAUNCHES COSMOS 1461, 1462

Cosmos 1461

LD071450 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 7 TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched an artificial earth satellite, Cosmos 1461, to continue space exploration. It has been put into orbit with the following parametres: initial period of revolution -- 93.3 minutes, maximum distance from the Earth's surface -- 457 kilometres, minimum -- 438 kilometres, inclination of the orbit -- 65 degrees.

The onboard equipment is functioning normally.

Cosmos 1462

LD171421 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 17 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched the "Cosmos-1462" earth satellite today for continuing studies of the earth's natural resources in the interests of various branches of the Soviet national economy and international cooperation.

The sputnik has an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 89.5 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth- 318 kilometres, minimum distance - 224 kilometres, inclination of orbit - 82.3 degrees.

The equipment on board the sputnik is functioning normally.

The incoming information is transmitted to the "Priroda" (Nature) State Research and Production Centre for processing and use.

BRIEFS

NEW SATELLITE EQUIPMENT -- In Kirgizia, new equipment in the Ekran satellite system has gone into service at the Vostochnaya radio relay station, which is situated 3,800 meters above sea level on a mountain near Lake Issyk-kul. The station provides communications and television for the population around Lake Issyk-Kul and a number of areas in Naryn Oblast. It is being re-equipped with a new generation of radio relay equipment to enable the Second All-Union Television program to be beamed across the Tyan-Shan Mountains. Vostochnaya is one of 42 powerful radio relay stations in the mountains of Kirgizia which provide television broadcasting for 96 percent of the population of the republic. A considerable proportion of the population is able to receive several programs from Moscow, Frunze, Alma-Ata and Tashkent. The new equipment installed at Vostochnaya has enabled the inhabitants of Aksay and Susamyr valleys to receive television for the first time. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 May 83 LD]

NEW SOVIET OBSERVATORY -- A new observatory is being set up close to Samarkand in the Uzbek SSR. The observatory will be equipped with the latest Soviet radio-telescope. [Tashkent International Service in Uighur 2330 GMT 8 May 83 GF]